ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,657—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1896.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCI

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th April.
B.M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	18th „
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	R. G. Murray	25th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th „
			FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
‡ GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th „
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	26th „

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard a Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 25th March 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	F. Kossovich	3,185	350	7th May '96
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st April '96

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 7, 1896.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail.
CITY OF KHIOS	3,246	A. Kinloch.	About 11th April.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the Latest Improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth-Cabins on Deck, amidships.

Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Apply to

FORBES, FORBES & Co., Ld.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2 th March, 1896.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8 Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W., and 27, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGES secured by P. & O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th April, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 11th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,495 tons, on the 14th April, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 10th April, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, about the 14th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BOOLDANA" 2,860 tons, about the 14th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, sailing about 18th April, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th April, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

TEMPORARY ENGINEERS REQUIRED

Apply stating Salary expected and send Testimonials to AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HAVE BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

TOWNEND BICYCLES.

THESE Machines, which are acknowledged to be "Facile Princeps" among all their competitors, have been further improved and perfected, and every recent invention likely to conduce to speed, comfort or lightness has been added.

Illustrated Price Lists with Specifications and full particulars will be supplied on application.

CYCLING ACCESSORIES of all Descriptions.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NO one can read a good and interesting Book for an hour without being the better and happier for it. Not merely for the moment, but the memory remains with us: stores of bright and happy thought which we can call up when we will.

The FIRST EDITION of 20,000 COPIES of MARIE CORELLI'S MIGHTY ATOM, Rs. 2-12, was sold before publication in London on March 23rd. A second large Edition is in the press. Orders are now registered.

MILITARY WORKS.	A Complete List of all the Government Publications and General Military Works, revised to March, 1896. *Post free on application.*
MEDICAL WORKS.	New Revised List of all the Latest Standard Medical Works. *Post free on application.*
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.	A Complete List of Grammars, Dictionaries and other Publications. Also a List of Text Books for the different Government Examinations. *Post free on application.*
MASONIC WORKS.	Full Detailed List of Standard Masonic Text Books. *Post free to Members of the Craft.*
BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.	All the Latest Children's Books, all the Old Favourites suitable for the Young Folk and for School Prizes. *Post free on application.*
ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL, TECHNICAL WORKS.	A Complete List of the Best Books now used throughout the World by Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Electricians, Mining Engineers, &c., and a List of Standard Works on the various Trades. *Post free on application.*
NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.	Low Subscription Rates for Six or Twelve Months. *Quickest Despatch* via Brindisi only. Price List *Post free on application.*
PLAYS, FARCES.	French's Acting Editions—can be performed without Payment of any Fees. New List giving Number of Acts, Characters, &c. *Post free on application.*

THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

TRUNKS, BAGS, HOLDALLS,
LADIES' AND GENTS'
DRESSING BAGS AND EIFFEL CASES

A LARGE CHOICE AT POPULAR PRICES.

HOAR & Co., { THE HOUSE FOR TRUNKS & BAGS. } BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.
BAHADURS No. 2.
BAHADURS No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 4.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS
BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

THE Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting to the utmost extent of our knowledge those artificial aids which, under certain ages, are found to be indispensable to comfort. Cheap Spectacles may be obtained for about half the price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight the economy becomes a very doubtful one.

FOLDERS OR PRINCE NEZ.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	16 0	25 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	32 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

RIMLESS FOLDERS.

	Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0
Best Quality Pebbles	10 0

SPECTACLES.

SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	14 0	28 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	18 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

TURNPIN SPECTACLES.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	16 0	35 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	20 0	40 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	50 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16	28	60 0

RIDING HOOKS.

Best Crown Class	5 0	18 0	30 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

SPORTING OR BILLIARD SPECTACLES.

Best Crown Glass	8 0	20 0	38 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	22 0	40 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	50 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	60 0

LORGNONS OR SPRING HAND GLASSES.

Gold, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. In Tortoise-shell case, Rs. 20. In Mother o'Pearl case......Rs. 25
Cheaper Quality. Tortoise-shell Lorgnon...... „ 18
Long handle Tortoise-shell Lorgnon...... „ 32
ROUND EYE CLIPS. In Gold Frame, Rs. 60. Tortoise-shell Frames...... „ 18

SINGLE OR OXFORD EYE-GLASSES.

Gold Mounted Pebble	Rs. 18
Dr. Menist's Pebble	„ 8
Best Crown Glass	Rs. 3-0
Ordinary Glass	„ 1-8

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR Rs. 2-6

ALL EARLY APPLICANTS WILL RECEIVE A BOTTLE OF

BEEHIVE BRANDY

AND A COPY OF

THE ROYAL ALBUM

Containing 16 Panel size Portraits of the Royal Family taken by W. and D. Downey, with a short and interesting Biography beneath each plate.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

A PLEASANT AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY.

DYSPEPTIC CURE
1 RUPEE.

CONVENIENT FOR TRAVELLERS.

PHILLIPS & CO. LD.,—BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOLTON & COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS.

CHAMPAGNES.

Champagne is a very favourite and popular wine.

	Cash Prices. Quarts. Rs. As. Per Dozen.		Pints. Rs. As. Per Dozen.	
HEIDSICK'S DRY MONOPOLE	90	0	46	0
PERRIER JOUETS' RESERVE CUVEE	84	0	44	0
JULES MUMM'S	50	0	30	0
ROEDERER	84	0	......	

SHERRIES.

Our Sherries are specially selected and shipped by a well-known firm.

AMONTILLADO superior, very old and choice	48	0	......	
AMONTILLADO rich nutty flavoured	43	0	......	
MANZANILLA very dry and pale	36	0	......	
VINO DE PASTO a rich dinner wine	33	0	......	
MARSALA VIRGIN pale	22	0	......	
MADEIRA EAST INDIAN very choice	42	0	......	
MUSCATEL	......		18	0
MALAGA	......		18	0
DINNER SHERRY PALE AND LIGHT WINE	27	0	......	

HOCKS.

These wines are most delicate and fragrant as well as wholesome and are imported direct.

	Cash Prices. Quarts. Rs. As. Per Dozen.		Pints. Rs. As. Per Dozen.	
ERBACH	22	0	12	0
LAUBENHEIMER	24	0	15	0
NEIRSTEINER	20	0	12	0
NEIRSTEINER PEARL	30	0	18	0
STEINWEIN GLASS JUG	36	0	24	0
LEIBFRAUMILCH	50	0	30	0
RUDESHEIM BERG	30	0	......	
STEINBURG CABINET	36	0	......	

SPARKLING WINES.

These wines are of higher qualities, having an aromatic flavour and a softness to the taste.

SPARKLING MOSELLE very dry	40	0	24	0
SPARKLING MOSELLE full muscatel	53	0	30	0
SPARKLING HOCK full flavour	50	0	30	0
SPARKLING HOCK muscatel	36	0	20	0
SPARKLING CLARET	27	0	15	0
SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY	48	0	30	0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE	28	0	......	

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

IN

THE LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES

TRIMMED MILLINERY,
COMPRISING
BONNETS,
TOQUES,
HATS.

BOMBAY.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year, Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets, Show-room, open daily.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE...... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY,

LARGEST STOCK, BEST VALUE,

AT

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW AND COMPANY.

TOWELS.

ALL ENGLISH MANUFACTURE UNBLEACHED COTTON.

HONEYCOMB TOWELS.

Size : 36 by 18 ins., Rs. 3-4 per doz.
„ 40 „ 20 „ „ 3-8 „

WHITE HONEYCOMB TOWELS.

Size : 38 by 20 ins., Rs. 3-8 per doz.
„ 44 „ 22 „ „ 4-8 „
„ 50 „ 23 „ „ 6-8 „
„ 54 „ 24 „ „ 8-8 „
„ 60 „ 36 „ „ 17-8 „

WHITE COTTON HONEYCOMB, with Fancy Stripes, 46 by 22 ins., Rs. 8-12 per doz.

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS.

Size : 30 by 18 ins., Rs. 3-8 ; 42 by 20 ins., Rs. 7-8 ; 48 by 22 ins., Rs. 10-8 ; 54 by 27 ins., Rs. 14-8 ; 54 by 29 ins., Rs. 16-12 ; 60 by 33 ins., Rs. 23-8 per dozen.

UNBLEACHED TURKISH TOWELS.

Size : 50 by 22 ins., Rs. 8-12 ; with Fancy Stripes, 50 by 22 ins., Rs. 9-8.

BROWN LINEN TURKISH FRICTION TOWELS.

Size : 21 by 45 ins., Rs. 1-2 ; 24 by 50 ins., Rs. 2-0 ; 30 by 60 ins., Rs. 3-0 each.

WHITE STRIPED TURKISH TOWELS.

Size . 24 by 38 ins., Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 21-0 per dozen.

BLEACHED LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS WITH FRINGE.

Size : 36 by 18 ins., Rs. 4-8 ; 22 by 43 ins., Rs. 8-12 ; 23 by 44 ins., Rs. 11-8 ; 23 by 45 ins., Rs. 14-8 ; 23 by 46 ins., Rs. 15-8 per dozen.

LINEN DIAPER TOWELS.

Size : 23 by 45 ins., Rs. 10-8 and 11-8 per dozen.

LINEN DAMASK TOWELS,

Size : 21 by 42 ins., Rs. 11-8 per dozen

WHITE COTTON HONEYCOMB BATH SHEETS.

Size : 60 by 36 ins., Re. 1-8 each.

WHITE TURKISH BATH SHEETS.

Size : 48 by 78 ins., Rs. 2-14 each.
Superior „ „ 4-12 „

BED SHEETS.

ALL MADE FROM PURE ENGLISH SHEETING.

WHITE LINEN FINISH COTTON SHEETS.

7 ft. 6 ins.	by 4 ft. 6 ins.	Rs. 3-8 per pair.
7 „ 6	„ 6 „ 0 „	„ 4-8 „
7 „ 6	„ 7 „ 6 „	„ 6-8 „
7 „ 6	„ 9 „ 0 „	„ 7-8 „

WHITE TWILL COTTON SHEETS.

7 ft. 6 ins.	by 4 ft. 6 ins.	Rs. 3-15 per pair.
7 „ 6	„ 6 „ 0 „	„ 5-4 „
7 „ 6	„ 7 „ 6 „	„ 7-1 „
7 „ 6	„ 9 „ 0 „	„ 9-4 „

PILLOW CASES.

THESE ARE WELL MADE AND GOOD VALUE.

Size : 29 by 17 ins.		Plain. Rs. a.	With Frills. Rs. a.
Longcloth	per doz.	4 0	6 8
Do. superior	„	5 4	8 12
Fine Sheeting	„	6 8	9 12
Twill do.	„	6 8	9 12
Twill Longcloth	„	7 0	10 8
Linen	„	15 12	24 8

MORQUITO CURTAINS.

FOR SINGLE BEDS,
Rs. 5, 7, and 9-8 each.
FOR DOUBLE BEDS,
Rs. 9, 10-8 and 13 each.

PILLOWS.

Coir, Re. 1-2 ; Cotton, 1-6 ; Horse-hair, Rs. 4 ; Feather Pillows, Rs. 4-2 and Rs. 6-8 each.

CHEAP COTTON HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BOMBAY MANUFACTURE.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR SCHOOLS AND OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The following are some very cheap and useful household goods, bleached and unbleached. They are exceptionally well made and for ordinary wear are much more useful, also more durable than cheap English goods :—

	Rs. a.
	per pair.
Unbleached Cotton Sheets, size 4 by 7½ feet ...	1 8
Do. do. do. „ 4½ „ 9 „ ...	2 0
Do. do. do. „ 5½ „ 9 „ ...	2 8
Unbleached Honeycomb Towels,	per doz.
size 30 by 20 ins...	1 10
Do. do. do. „ 38 „ 24 „ ...	2 4
Do. do. do. „ 50 „ 29 „ ...	3 12
Do. do. do. „ 78 „ 40 „ ...	6 8
Do. do. do. „ 78 „ 50 „ ...	11 0
Unbleached Diaper Towels, „ 30 „ 20 „ ...	2 0
Unbleached Turkish Towels, (very strong), 42 by 11 ins...	5 4
Do. do do 42 „ 25 „ ...	6 0
White Turkish Towels, (superior quality), 27 „ 54 „ ...	12 0
	each.
Do. do. Bath Sheets, 46 „ 78 „ ...	2 12
	per piece.
Unbleached Calico, 21 ins. wide, 22 yds., in piece.	2 4
Do. do. 34 „ „ 24 „ ...	3 12
Do. do. 68 „ „	As. 9 per yd.

Do. Check Table Cloths, dice pattern, Madras made, a good wearing article. Size 6 by 6 ft., 7 by 9 ft., Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 4-8 each.

NOTE.—We KEEP the LARGEST STOCK in Bombay, and give the best value procurable.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

LAST THREE NIGHTS IN INDIA !
Of Bombay's most popular Entertainers,
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.
"An Entertainment of Rare, Racy, Humorous, Hearty, Healthy Fun."
And the reception of our new programme last night by the Crowded, Fashionable, Enthusiastic, and delighted assemblage.
"RANG HOME AND PROCLAIMED SUCCESS."
23 DISTINCT ITEMS 23
Admission as usual. Box Plan SOUNDY'S.
THOS. P. HUDSON.

SATURDAY NEXT, APRIL 11TH,
HUDSON'S FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN INDIA.
Grand Complimentary Benefit tendered to
MISS MAY HABGOOD,
Under the patronage and presence of
CAPTAIN MACONOCHIE AND OFFICERS,
H. M. S. Marathon.
Brilliant Programme.
Souvenir autograph photo engraving of Miss Habgood given gratis to all Patrons.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "NATAL," from MARSEILLES in VICTORIA DOCK, Shed No 3. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office within eight days after the Discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

E. DE BAILLOU,
Agent.

Bombay, 8th April, 1896.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. WATERS, will deliver a LECTURE at the above Institute on TUESDAY, the 14th April, 1896, at 6 P.M.
SUBJECT.—"BOMBAY THE BEAUTIFUL."
Members, their Families and Friends are invited to attend.

H. F. WESTON,
Offg. Hony. Secy.

SALVAGE SALE.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES CONCERNED.

A LARGE quantity of wines, champagne, spirits, and liquors, of all qualities salved from the Army and Navy Stores Fire now on SALE to the Trade or Private Consumers, at very low prices and in quantities from one dozen upwards. Most of the wine is in excellent condition and can be seen at the Cellars at rear of the Premises, destroyed by the fire on and from the 8th April.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 30 per Share, has been declared, and made payable on and after MONDAY, the 13th instant, between 11 A.M., and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 9th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 9th, to SATURDAY, the 18th April, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For the Framjee Petit Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ld.,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th April, 1896.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 185 OF 1896.

RE. JEPAL SEJPAL, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of SHREEDHAM GOPINATH, PURSHOTUMLAL GOPINATH, RAMCHANDER GOPINATH, RAMSAC RAMGOPAL, MUKANDILAL GOCULCHAND, and TRIMBUKLAL JAMNADAS carrying on business in the name of SHRIDHAM and Company, KHETSI PUNJA, and HIRJEE PUNJA carrying on business in the name of PUNJA VASANJEE, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent verified by the declaration of the said Shridham Gopinath and Khetsi Punja was filed in this Honourable Court on this day, and whereas the said Jepal Seipal has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects. Dated this eighth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. LIMJI NOWROJEE BANAJEE as Special Commissioner has contracted and agreed to SELL to Mr. HAJEE BADROODIN BIN HAJI ALLAUDIN JITEKER, All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Musjid Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 307 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Camroodin Samsoodin Areker, on or towards the West by the house of Memon Noor Mahomed Esmail, on or towards the North by the Sweepers passage or gully and on or towards the South by the Musjid Lane aforesaid and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground Rent under Collector's old Nos. 119-120, New No. 7430, old Survey No. 1648, and New Survey No. 960, and which said house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 6356, Street No. 81 to 85, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Mahomed Esmail bin Baloo Meya Panwelker and others. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, lien, incumbrance, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 30, Esplanade Road. Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 8th day of April, 1896.

CRAWFORD, BURDER & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C-Spring light VICTORIA, with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One New English-built C-under Spring Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. per bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran etc., supplied.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE BUILDING STREET NOS. 116, 118, 120, GUNPOWDER ROAD, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises the whole of the materials of the said building.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th April, 1896.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.
Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts ; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pt

SOLE AGENTS :—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of April, 1896, at 5 o'clock P.M.

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet made up to 31st December, 1895.

To declare a Dividend and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND HEPWORTH.
Secretaries and Managers, Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Ld

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5 Hornby Row, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of April, 1896, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1895.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 17th March, 1896.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd April to 9th April, 1896, both days inclusive.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle ; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

It is most efficacious and quick in its cure.

A. C. CLARK, Captain,
Lloyd's Surveyor.
Colaba.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors, Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

---

FOR SALE.

TO CIRCUS PROPRIETORS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Performing Horses, Elephant, Camels, African Baboons, Tents, Seating, etc. No reasonable offer refused. Can be seen at Cooke's Circus, Deolali.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

OF our well-kown and celebrated *** PINET CASTILLON'S BRANDY which commands a sale larger than any other well-known Brands. BEWARE of glittering advertisements.

In order to increase the popularity of this famous Brandy we have REDUCED the PRICE from to-day to Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:
NOWROSJI ARDESIR AND SONS.
To be had at D. C. OOMRIGAR,
Opposite Crawford Market, and all Wine Merchants.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS. Two hours and a half from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portriat of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE : Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says :—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If aid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Château d'Ay.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
FELICE SCHEIBLER.	Milan.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vienna.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
"For India" „ Rs. 76 „ Rs. 40 „

For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S "B." BRAND CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS. Two hours and a half from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Propritors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep ; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you. Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL NATIONAL ACADEMY.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL.................. 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI,
SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110	0	0
Reserves and Rest	„	10,79,546	12	8
Deposits	„	97,19,594	10	5
Bankers Balances	„	11,749	2	8
Bills and Acceptances	„	7,17,549	0	5
Sundries	„	1,13,006	2	11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13	

ASSETS.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Cash	Rs.	9,18,969	10	2
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,86,145	9	4
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	1,19,08,402	9	4
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,93,130	15	2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	5,79,901	1	1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13	1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 and 3 months respectively.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK.
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

O. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs.	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000 =	„	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,020,000 =	„	8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA.
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden ; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL LIFE.
INSURANCE COMPANY.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894 :—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to
BOMBAY :—

AGENTS :	BRANCH OFFICE :
Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street.	OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary

---

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT, per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death ; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement ; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement ; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement ; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE :
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors :
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features:

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Brittannia Mills, Apollo Street, 2 p.m.
Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.
Currimbhoy Mills Company, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.
Victoria Manufacturing Company, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.
I. M. S. Clive arrives from Karachi.
Tivoli Theatre: Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Raventhaler entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamers Caspian and Okara yesterday; the steamer Golden Cross left it on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Natal entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamers Brindisi and Hydaspes yesterday; the steamers Algeria and Maroa left it on Tuesday.

THEFT AT FRERE ROAD.—Mr. M. Yusub, residing at Frere Road, has reported to the police the theft of cash and precious stones, of the collective value of Rs. 250, from his room during Monday night.

VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary established in Panchwati, Nasick, 4,744 patients were treated during the month of March last, among whom 2,563 were males, 1,014 females, and 1,167 children. Sixty-two minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed during this period.

BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.—The tenth annual general meeting of the Bombay Graduates' Association will be held on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Novelty Theatre, when Professor G. K. Gokhale, B.A., of the Fergusson College, will deliver an address. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., will preside.

ROUND THE WORLD ON FOOT.—Last evening, at the Cercle Litteraire, M. Henri Gilbert, a Breton, who is travelling around the world on foot, gave a brief resume of his journey up to now, which carried him through Spain, Algiers, Tunis, Syria, and Mesapotamia to Bagdad and thence by sea to Karachi and Bombay. Signor, Pedraza presided.

A RASH ACT.—Makan Gosai, a Hindu coachman, was yesterday, brought up before Mr. W. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, and charged, at the instance of Inspector Jolliffe, with causing the death of Ebrahim, a Mahomedan, at Bhendy Bazaar, under circumstances already reported in these columns. The hearing of the case was postponed, and the accused was enlarged on bail.

FATALITY IN THE HARBOUR.—Dhatoo Ramji tindal of prow No. 3,030, has reported to the police that, about 7 o'clock, on Monday evening, while his prow was lying off Cross Island, the crew were engaged in furling the sail, when the rope with which the yard was fastened to the mast broke, and two of the men were thrown into the sea. One of them was picked up, but the other, whose name was Cassiram Sukhis, aged twenty, never rose to the surface of the water, and was drowned.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquiry, was held, yesterday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Amroota Shripathy, aged thirty years. The deceased was addicted to drink, and squandered all his earnings in liquor. On Tuesday he was found lying dead drunk in his house, and was removed by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. A verdict of death from excessive drinking was recorded.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness the Maharaja of Sopoora (in Rajputana Malwa), accompanied by the Raja of Khety, and attended by a number of followers, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, and alighted at the Grant Road Railway station. A large number of Native gentlemen, having business connections with Sopoora, were present at the station to receive his Highness, who was decorated with numerous floral wreaths. The Maharaja then drove to his temporary residence at Warden Road.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent McDermott charged Nowroji Edulji Bhagal, a Parsi of notorious character, with failing to give security, as ordered by the court in connection with the case in which he had been charged with attempted highway robbery at Grant Road. The accused, instead of obeying the order, absconded from Bombay to Bulsar where on Tuesday he was arrested and brought down to Bombay. Accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A DOUBTFUL CASE.—Noordin Shumsoodin, a kallasi, residing on the second floor of a house, at Old Bengalpoora Road, reported to the police, on Monday afternoon, that, on the preceding evening, he and his wife and a male relative went to sleep in their room after bolting the doors of the room from inside. On the following morning, complainant found both the doors fastened from inside as before, but on examining his box discovered gold and silver ornaments and currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 398, stolen. The complainant further stated that the cash, which amounted to Rs. 295, belonged to two other persons, who had entrusted him with it for safe custody. The police enquiries are in progress.

CHARITY BY A WIDOW.—A Surat correspondent writes:—Bai Devkore, the widow of Mr. Narsiram J. Pandit, who was living with his nephew, Mr. Dhimatram Navalram, died on the 13th ultimo. When she found her health failing, she called five respectable men of her (Visnagara Nagir) caste, and handed over the sum of Rs. 4,000 with the object that Rs. 2,500 should be entrusted to the Gujerat Vernacular Society, and out of its interest the poor students of the Surat Visnagara community should be provided with school-fees, books, etc., and the sum of Rs. 1,500 is entrusted to the "punch" of the Visnagara caste, and its interest is to be used in annual caste dinners. Besides, she had given Rs. 500 to her brother, Mr. Ghelabhai, who gave the sum to the "punch" in order to perpetuate the memory of his sister.

EXAMINATION OF ARTICLED CLERKS TO SOLICITORS.—The half-yearly examination of articled clerks to solicitors commenced at the High Court, yesterday, and will continue for four days. The examiners are Mr. Farran, Commissioner and Taxing Master; Mr. Starling, Clerk of the Crown; and Mr. A.C. Walker, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, solicitors. The following nine candidates appeared at the examination:—Mr. Ardasir Dinshah Ghandy, articled clerk to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy; Mr. Framjee Ardasir Vakil, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardasir Hormusjee, and Dinshah; Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Boman, articled clerk to Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley; Mr. Kaikhosru Furdoonjee Servai, articled clerk to Messrs. Little and Co; Mr. Kaikhosru Byramjee Mehta, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishanke and Kanga; Mr. Rustomjee Perozshah Bharucha, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshah; Mr. Cowasji Bomanjee Boman, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga; Mr. Dattatrya Narayen Vaid, articled clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen; and Mr. Coyajee Nusserwanjee Coyajee, articled clerk to the late Mr. Bomanjee Perozshah.

TRAM ACCIDENTS.—Vittoo Shamji, aged fifty, residing at Clark Road, was, on Tuesday forenoon, getting out of a tram-car on the Ripon Road, when he accidentally fell down and sustained a fracture of the right thigh bone, which necessitated his removal to the J.J. Hospital.—About half-past 9 o'clock, on the morning of the same day, another accident happened at Nagdavie Street. It appears that a Bania boy, named Muggon Harjivan, aged seventeen, was crossing Nagdavie Street, with a bundle of clothes on his shoulders, when he was suddenly knocked down by one of the horses, attached to tram-car No. 14, coming from the direction of the Arthur Crawford Markets towards Pydhownie. As soon as the lad was knocked down under the car, his clothing got entangled with a portion of the car, and he was dragged about fifteen paces before the driver could pull up. The boy was at once extricated, and was immediately removed by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had sustained a fracture of the left thigh bone. It was stated by some of the persons, who witnessed the accident, that the driver did not blow the whistle, but from the inquiry made by the police it appears that the car was at the time coming down a slight decline on the road, and the boy came across so suddenly that the driver had no time to whistle, and hence the accident could not be attributed to the negligence of the driver.

A DEAD BODY DISCOVERED IN A "RECKLA."—About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, policeman No. 523 C., doing duty at Duncan Road, stopped a reckla No. 117 that was coming from the opposite direction, and on looking into it, discovered that it contained the dead body of a man. The policeman took the driver in custody, and placed him before Inspector Hack. Inquiries were instituted, and it was then ascertained that the body in the reckla was that of a Mahomedan, named Moosa Sala Mahomed, aged twenty, lately employed as a carpenter at a house under construction at the 8th Lane, Kamatipoora. On Tuesday night, deceased and his two companions went on a spree and returned to the house at midnight. The two companions went up on to the top floor of the house to sleep, leaving the deceased downstairs, as he said that he would follow them shortly after. A quarter-of-an-hour afterwards, the two men heard the deceased coming upstairs, and then suddenly falling down the staircase. They immediately went and saw the deceased lying below the stairs, which had no hand rails fixed as yet. They found him bleeding from a wound on the back of the head and nose. They then called the reckla, and having placed the deceased therein, directed the driver to take him to Null Bazaar, where the deceased's mother resides, but before the conveyance could reach its destination it was stopped by the policeman, as above stated, at Duncan Road. The body of the deceased was then taken to the morgue, where Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday morning, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan, named Ebrahim, a dealer in baskets, residing at Telly Gully. Deceased, who was about forty years old, arrived in Bombay from his native country only about five days ago. About six o'clock, on Tuesday evening, Ebrahim came out of Bapoo Hajam Street, and was crossing the Bhendy Bazaar Road, from west to east, in order to enter Telly Gully; when in the middle of the road, he was knocked down by a horse, attached to a private carriage that was then being driven from the direction of Pydhownie towards Byculla, and two of the wheels passed over the deceased. The carriage was occupied by some Borahs, and was driven by one Makan Gosaee, it is alleged, at a furious speed in the middle of the road, though there had been nothing at the time on either side of the road to prevent the driver from driving the carriage on the proper side of the road. Some Mahomedans ran after the carriage and stopped it at a distance of about thirty or forty paces from the spot. The deceased was placed in the same vehicle and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that he had sustained fracture of the collar bone and three ribs on the right side and a contused wound at the back of the head, which bled profusely. Deceased was admitted into the hospital, but he never rallied, and died shortly afterwards. Some of the witnesses in their evidence stated that the driver was driving at a furious pace and never called out to the deceased to get out of the way. The inquiry was adjourned to Saturday next. The driver, Makoond Gosaee, was subsequently charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with rash and negligent act. The case was remanded, pending the conclusion of the coroner's inquiry.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN KEROSINE OIL.

THIS morning, Mr. P. H. Dastur will commence hearing the case in which Major Samuel Comfort, one of the constituted attorneys in Bombay of the Standard Oil Company of New York, has obtained summonses against Noorbhoy Mahomedbhoy and two other Mahomedan merchants, charging them with using a false trade-mark, contrary to sections 480 and 482 of the Indian Penal Code, and with having in their possession the trade-mark for the purposes of denoting that the oil was the manufacture or merchandize of a person whose manufacture or merchandize it was not, contrary to section 485 of the Indian Penal Code. Major Comfort, in his information filed by him against the first accused on the 30th ultimo, stated that on the 24th March last, at his office in Bombay, there was shown to him by his superintendent, Mr. Prangovind A. Joshi, an un-opened tin of oil bearing the following stamps: "Lombard, Ayres and Co.'s (Monogram L. A. and Co.'s) Refined Petroleum, 150° Snowflake, New York." Major Comfort gave orders for it to be opened, which was done by Mr. Byramji P. Bharucha, the cashier, who then showed it to him opened. Major Comfort drew the sample from that tin and another sample from another tin, and then examined and tested such samples, and found that the samples were not of American, but of some other oil. "Snowflake" oil is always of a colour known as water-white, and its gravity is always over "47° Beaume," whereas the samples, so drawn, were of the colour known as "standard white," and their gravity was only 42½°, and had a smell different from "Snowflake" oil. For this reason, Major Comfort stated that the contents of the said tins was not "Snowflake" oil. The above company were the only importers into India of the oil known as "Snowflake," which was alone manufactured by a concern at New York, formerly known as "Lombard, Ayres and Co.," and now under the control of the said Standard Oil Company, and which had the highest reputation in India of any illuminating oils. The tin in question was a genuine tin supplied by the said concern. The tin, when brought to Major Comfort, was so skilfully closed with soldered cap, that Major Comfort could not have detected that it had been opened since it had been filled at the Refinery in America. Major Comfort then caused the tin to be closed by a tin-man. Complainant stated that he was informed that the said tin was purchased, on the 23rd March last, from the accused Noorbhoy Mahomedbhoy, of Null Bazaar, for Rs. 2-14 as a genuine tin of "Snowflake" oil, and a pencil memo. of the sale, purporting to be signed by him, was on the following day produced before the complainant, and he initialled it. In Major Comfort's opinion the oil contained in the said tin was Russian oil, the market retail price of which was on the 23rd March last Rs. 4-6 for a case of two tins, while that of "Snowflake" oil was Rs. 6-3 per similar case. On the 25th idem there was shown to the complainant in his office another unopened tin of oil, bearing the aforesaid mark, which he was informed was purchased that day of the said accused, Noorbhoy Mahomedbhoy, as genuine tin of "Snowflake" oil at Rs. 2-13 for a tin, which he suspected also contained oil which was not "Snowflake." From the aforesaid facts and from the report which complainant had heard from the market, that the said Noorbhoy was selling "Snow flake" oil at a price much lower than the current retail price for such oil, and lower than the current wholesale price, Major Comfort suspected in the accused's shop there might have been other tins bearing similar marks, but not containing "Snowflake" oil. Under the circumstances Major Comfort applied for a summons against Noorbhoy charging him as above stated, and also applied for a search-warrant to seize all tins in the shop bearing the said mark. The complainant further stated that, on the 25th ultimo, he caused the said two tins, together with some tins of oil, to be sent sealed to the Chemical Analyser to Government for analysis. The Chemical Analyser in his report stated that a sample marked E (Genuine Snowflake) was a different oil in every respect to the other five samples, and possessed characters of American oil while the other samples possessed physical characters of Russian oil. The magistrate granted a summons against Noorbhoy, and also a search-warrant. Similar informations were filed by Major Comfort against two other Mahomedan merchants, charging them with similar offences. The magistrate granted summonses and search-warrants against them, too. By virtue of the warrants, the shops of the three accused were searched by Inspector Sloane, and forty-eight tins were seized.

VISA DISAVAL HITVARDHAK SABHA.

THE second annual meeting of the Sabha was held at Bhuleshwar, on Tuesday night, under the presidency of Mr. Gordhandas Mancharam. Mr. Purshotumdas Dayaram Bagai, the secretary, read the last year's report, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Laldas Dayabhai, while giving a history of the Visa Disaval Banias of Surat, said that the number of unmarried males in the caste at Surat is about 80, while that of unmarried girls is only 20; hence 20 males will be married, and the remaining 60 will have to die unmarried, so they must take steps to see that every one of the caste was united and multiplied. The rich do get united, but the poor are the sufferers. If no steps were taken the caste would be diminished instead of increasing. The caste had also suffered much in money matters; yet their customs remained as they were when the caste wss a wealthy one. The rich did get on with heavy expenses, but the poor had to borrow money in order to meet such expenses. They had also to take steps to save the poor from heavy expenses. Some Visa Disaval Banias of Surat living in Bombay took the matter to heart, and on the 30th April, 1894, called a meeting of some of the leading members of the caste, and founded a sabha called "Visa Disaval Hitwardhak Sabha." On the spot, sixteen names were registered. At present the number has increased to thirty-five, which is the result of the perseverance and assiduity of the first sixteen members. They opened a fund in the name of Visa Disaval Nirashrit Fund, which is to be kept intact, and the interest is to be used in helping the poor caste-fellows and encouraging education. The objects of the Sabha are to make alterations in such customs of the caste as are not suitable nowadays; to help the poor caste-fellows; to encourage education; and to act according to their religion. As regards education, the speaker said that the caste was very backward. There was only one graduate, and six undergraduates, all of whom are the chief promoters of the Sabha. Last year the Sabha passed a resolution to make a present to anyone who becomes a graduate in the caste. As regards female education, the caste was more backward. There are not more than half-a-dozen girls receiving education in the whole caste of 5,000 men. The speaker (Mr. Laldas Dayabhai) proposed to give a prize to any girl who completed her Gujerati education and made herself fit for domestic duties.

Messrs. Nagindas Damoder, Rangildas Dayabhai, Kaliandas Harivalabhdas, and Gordhandas Mancharam also spoke to the same effect. Harikirtan was performed on the occasion. After the customary compliment to the chairman, the party dispersed at a late hour.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. - Sold by all Chemists Stores

DONT BE CARELESS ABOUT 'SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH!'—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis, and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind pipe. As 12, of MADON, SONS and Co.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

A TRADE MARK CASE.

A. BLASCHECK AND CO. VS. FURDOONJEE FRAMJEE KHAMBATTA AND OTHERS.

His lordship gave his decision on a rule nisi, obtained by the plaintiffs on the 13th Febraury last, calling upon the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained from selling or importing any satins bearing the plaintiff's labels. The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs are merchants in Bombay, and had for many years been importing into this country satin goods bearing a circular label, known as "Gol," or round label, which, they said, was their trade-mark. The satin had acquired a high reputation in the Eastern market. The defendants had recently been importing and selling in Bombay satin bearing a label which, the plaintiffs charged, was a colourable imitation and infringement of their trade-mark. The defendants' satin, they said, was inferior and was sold at a cheaper rate than theirs. They charged that the defendants' label was calculated and intended to deceive purchasers. Plaintiffs had called upon the defendants to discontinue the use of the label complained of, but they declined to do so, denying that their label was like that of the plaintiffs.

The first defendant said that he was a commission agent, and that some time ago Messrs. Meyer and Soetbur, of Hamburg consigned to him for sale in Bombay two cases of satin, each price bearing two tickets, one an oblong one, the distinctive feature of which was a ship in full sail, with a tiger in it; and another a circular one, bearing numbers. The defendant contended that he had nothing to do with the placing of the ticket, nor had he any intention of imitating the plaintiffs' labels. The two tickets, it was urged, were entirely different in colour and in number, and that the goods were manufactured in France. It was further urged that the circular ticket was common to the trade, and was not the special property of any particular merchant. The defendants said that satin was invariably known, asked for, and purchased by the numbers only.

His lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, dissolved the interim injunction. The defendants were ordered to keep an account of the goods with the circular ticket sold after this date. The costs of the rule to be costs in the cause.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

A VERY successful season was brought to a close by a special series of matches at 200, 300, 500, 600, 700 and 800 yards on the mornings of 23rd, 27th, and 30th of March last. For the aggregate of these matches a silver medal was presented by the Assistant Hon. Secretary. As will be seen by the appended scores there was very good shooting until the last distance when a thick fog and an unusually erratic wind made misses very frequent. Colr.-Sergt. S. W. Thomas wins the medal for the best aggregate at these distances with Colr.-Sergt. Black and several others close up. The full scores are:—

31ST COMPETITION.

	200 yds.
Corpl W Wlmsley, B V R	24a
Vol J M Mason, B B & C I R Vols	24b
Corpl T Thurley, B V R	23c
Cr Sergt H Black, B V R	23b
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	22b
Capt F W English, B V R	21b
Vol C Regnaud, B V R	21d
Cr Sergt E W Thomas B V R	21e
Sergt J Imrie, G I P R Vols	20f
Lce Corpl A G Boylette, B V R	19g
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V R	19
Vol J A D'Cruiz, B V R	19
Sergt Instr F W Nalty, B V R	19
Corpl J J D'Souza, B V R	19
Corpl G Marks, B V R	19
Vol M A Navin, B V R	18
Sergt J A McKinnon, B V R	18
Corpl W J High, B V R	18
Lce Corpl O M P Clyne B V R	17
Sergt C S Smith, B V R	16
Sergt A R Sharp, B V R	15
Sergt W Fry, B V R	14
Cr. Sergt J E Keess, B V R	14
Vol H Row, B V R	12
Vol A E Fraill, G I P R Vols	11
Vol A D'Silva, B V R	9

(a) handicapped 4 points, winner of 3rd Spoon; (b) handicapped 6 points; (c) handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st Spoon; (d) winner of 2nd spoon; (e) handicapped 8 points; (f) handicapped 2 points; (g) winner of 4th spoon.

32ND COMPETITION.

	300 yds.
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	25a
Capt F W English, B V R	23b
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R	22e
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V R	22c
Vol J M Mason, B B & C I R Vols	21c
Corpl G Marks, B V R	21d
Sergt J Imrie, G I P R Vols	20e
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, B V R	20e
Sergt A R Sharp, B V R	20d
Sergt J A McKinnon, B V R	19f
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, B V R	19g
Vol J A D'Cruz, B V R	19f
Vol H Row, B V R	18h
Vol A D'Silva, B V R	18d
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	18c
Vol C Regnaud, B V R	17
Lce-Corpl A G Boylette, B V R	17
Corpl W Walmsley, B V R	16
Corpl W J High, B V R	16
Lce-Corpl O M P Clyne, B V R	16
Vol A E Fraill, G I P R Vols	15
Corpl T Thurley, B V R	15
Corpl J J D'Souza, B V R	14
Vol M A Navin, B V R	13
Sergt Instr F W Nalty, B V R	9

(a) handicapped 4 points, winner of 1st spoon; (b) handicapped 6 points winner of 4th spoon; (c) handicapped 6 points; (d) handicapped 4 points; (e) handicapped 2 point winner of 2nd spoon; (f) handicapped 2 points; (g) handicapped 8 points; (h) winner of 3rd spoon.

33RD COMPETITION.

	500 yds.
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	27a
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	26b
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	26c
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V R	25b
Capt F W English, B V R	25a
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I Ry Vols	24b
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, B V R	24a
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, B V R	24b
Corpl W Walmsley, B V R	23b
Sergt-Instr F W Nalty, B V R	22d
Lce-Corpl O M P Clyne, B V R	22b
Vol F Hainsworth, B V R	22e
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R	21b
Sergt A R Sharp, B V R	19
Vol H Row, B V R	19
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols	19
Corpl W J High, B V R	17

(a) handicapped 8 points; (b) handicapped 6 points winner of 2nd spoon; (c) winner of 1st spoon; and (d) handicapped 4 points; (e) handicapped 2 points.

34TH COMPETITION.

Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	26a
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, B V R	25b
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V R	24c
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R	23c
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	22b
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I Ry Vols	21c
Lce-Corpl O M P Clyne, B V R	21c
Corpl W Walmsley, B V R	21c
Sgt-Instr F W Nalty, B V R	20d
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	20e
Corpl W J High, B V R	19f
Capt F W English, B V R	19b
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, B V R	19c
Vol H Row, B V R	18
Vol F Hainsworth, B V R	16
Sert A R Sharp, B V R	14
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols	12

(a) Handicapped 6 points, winner of 2nd spoon; (b) handicapped 8 points; (c) handicapped, 6 points; (d) handicapped, 4 points; (e) handicapped, 2 points; (f) winner of 1st spoon.

35TH COMPETITION.

	700 yds.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V R	27a
Sergt-Major J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols	26b
Capt F W English, B V R	26c
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R	25d
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I Ry Vols	25d
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, B V R	24c
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	23d
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	22c
Lce-Corpl A G Boylette, B V R	22f
Vol H Row, B V R	20
Sergt A R Sharp, B V R	19
Sergt-Instr F W Nalty, B V R	19
Vol A D'Silva, B V R	18
Mr E Good, B R C	18
Corpl J J D'Souza, B V R	16
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	16
Vol F Hainswooth, B V R	16
Lce-Corpl O M P Clyne, B V R	16
Vol A E Freel, G I P Ry Vols	12
Corpl W Walmsley, B V R	11
Corpl G Hainsworth, B V R	5

(a) handicapped 6 points, winner of 3rd spoon; (b) handicapped 4 points, winner of 1st spoon; (c) handicapped 8 points; (d) handicapped 6 points; (e) winner of 2n1 spoon; (f) handicapped 2 points.

36TH COMPETITION.

	800 yards.
Vol A D'Silva, B V R	20a
Cr-Serg E W Thomas, B V R	19b
Cr-Serg H Black, B V R	18c
Lce-Corpl A G Boylette, B V R	17d
Vol J M Mason, B B & C I Ry Vols	14e
Capt F W English, B V R	14b
Lce-Corpl O M P Clyne, B V R	13e
Sergt A R Sharp, B V R	13f
Sergt-Instr F W Nalty, B V R	13f
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	12
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	12
Vol H Row, B V R	12
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	11
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols	10
Mr E Good, B R C	9
Vol A E Freel, G I P Ry Vols	8
Corpl J G D'Souza, B V R	6
Corpl W Walmsley, B V R	6
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V R	6

(a) handicapped 4 points, winner of 1st spoon; (b) handicapped 8 points; (c) handicapped 6 points, winner of 3rd spoon; (d) handicapped 2 points winner of 2nd spoon; (e) handicapped 6 points; and (f) handicapped 4 points.

The silver medal given by Sergt.-Major Downing for the highest aggregate score made in the last 6 spoon competitions was won by Cr.-Sergt. Thomas, B. V. R. with 132 points beating Cr.-Sergt. Black, B. V. R. on the tie.

THE STUDY OF THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE.

WE learn that the managing committee of the Society, called the Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi, which was founded some years back in Bombay for the encouragement of the study of the Persian language and literature, have now taken the necessary steps to reconstruct the Anjuman and to place it on a firmer footing. The Society has the good fortune of having H. H. Aga Khan as its patron, and Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Baronet, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, and many other distinguished citizens and persian scholars as its members. H. E. the Persian Consul-General, worthily following in the footsteps of his predecessor in office, has accepted the post of President of the Anjuman, and it is hoped that the Anjuman will derive great advantage from his Excellency's connection. The Committee have also engaged the services of Mirza Mohammed Behbani, a Persian and Arabic scholar, as Munshi to the Anjuman. This gentlemen, who is a pure Persian, is very highly spoken of, and he will, besides assisting members in their conversational efforts, deliver lectures to them in the Persian language on various topics, at stated intervals. A Shahi Nameh reading competition has also been arranged. Persian students in the various High Schools and Colleges in Bombay have been invited to take part in this competition, which comes off on the 16th of May next. Four prizes will be awarded on that occasion to successful competitors. The Anjuman opens its sessions from to-day (Thursday), at 5-30 p.m., in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, and it is arranged that regular weekly meetings will be held every Thursday for the purpose of promoting the Society's objects.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 8TH OF APRIL, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·803	W	4	101·0	73·4	20	...	1·89	—1·93
Agra	29·794	NW	3	103·0	70·8	27	...	0·22	—1·12
Cawnpore	29·768	Calm	2	105·4	67·1	30	..	0·42	...
Allahabad	29·773	WSW	3	106·6	68·3	32	...	0·75	—1·21
Jhansi	29·809	Calm	1	105·6	75·7	25	...	0·64	—0·89
Jacobabad	29·833	Calm	2	105·9	64·6	32	...	0·66	—0·53
Karachi	29·861	WSW	11	89·8	74·0	80	...	0·14	—1·39
Jeypore	29·837	Calm	4	103·6	70·0	37	...	0·31	—1·31
Ajmere	29·877	Calm	2	101·4	66·2	33	...	0·07	—1·26
Deesa	29·847	W	8	107·9	71·5	26	...	..	—0·54
Ahmedabad	29·850	NNW	3	106·3	79·1	26	...	..	...
Bhuj	29·844	WNW	11	102·6	69·9	60	...	0·14	—0·26
Rajkot	29·858	NNE	9	102·9	71·8	51	...	0·03	—0·51
Veraval	29·831	NNW	11	96·6	71·3	28	...	..	...
Neemuch	29·833	NNE	10	101·3	70·6	37	...	0·04	—0·99
Indore	29·839	N	3	101·6	70·1	34	...	0·08	—0·96
Saugor	29·799	NE	3	102·4	69·6	17	..	0·44	—2·03
Jubulpore	29·799	Calm	2	104·0	68·2	30	..	0·10	—2·52
Hoshangabad	*28·851	SW	2	105·0	72·1	30	..	0·25	—1·70
Khandwa	29·82[illegible]	Calm	5	105·7	76·8	21	...	...	—1·37
Raipur	29·798	SW	5	107·0	83·5	22	...	0·12	—2·26
Nagpur	29·792	Calm	...	107·7	78·1	38	...	0·33	—2·76
Amraoti	29·822	W	4	106·8	78·8	36	...	...	—2·37
Akola	29·809	Calm	5	107·7	80·3	28	...	0·04	—2·85
Surat	29·849	WNW	L	98·7	80·6	28	...	...	—0·25
Malegaon	29·799	Calm	5	102·8	72·1	22	...	...	—1·25
Bombay	29·835	SE	15	92·4	80·5	62	...	0·06	—0·86
Poona	29·832	E	9	101·5	76·8	26	...	2·79	+0·92
Ahmednagar	29·825	NNE	7	101·4	81·4	32	...	1·09	...
Aurangabad	29·840	NE	4	105·0	78·2	22	...	0·10	...
Sholapur	29·809	E	8	105·2	75·0	23	...	0·76	—1·49
Ratnagiri	29·849	WSW	5	93·4	81·8	80	...	1·33	+0·52
Belgaum	29·83[illegible]	Calm	10	97·2	69·8	55	..	1·52	—1·44
Goa	29·847	S	5	92·1	80·4	72	...	0·17	...
Karwar	29·847	E	4	90·8	78·5	82	...	0·46	—2·36
Mangalore	29·841	NE	3	92·8	81·4	74	...	1·79	—1·96
Calicut	29·833	WNW	9	94·3	81·1	74	...	4·68	—2·68
Cochin	29·825	ENE	M	93·8	82·1	74	..	8·25	—4·76
Bangalore	29·863	SSE	10	93·3	68·8	62	..	2·99	—2·10
Secunderabad	29·825	Calm	4	102·7	75·3	42	...	1·27	—1·85
Masulipatam	29·836	S	9	94·6	76·1	79	...	0·83	—7·72
Bellary	29·840	Calm	4	104·7	75·9	41	...	2·22	—0·51
Cuddapah	29·814	NE	L	106·7	79·9	53	..	6·07	+0·07
Madras	29·875	SSE	7	92·0	75·5	75	..	19·85	—0·34
Coimbatore	29·870	E	2	99·9	75·3	78	...	3·06	—3·09
Trichinopoly	29·862	NE	4	101·1	75·9	75	..	8·55	—1·16
Negapatam	29·865	WNW	12	92·0	74·7	78	...	37·84	+6·94
Colombo	29·846	E	5	89·5	75·0	79	0·04	26·26	—6·25
Aden	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
* Not reduced to sea-level.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Ratnagiri, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution continues to be irregular. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Bhuj and Veraval, 16 at Raipur, and 10 at Deesa and Colombo. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Jeypore and Dessa, and the minimum very largely so at Raipur and Akola. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Deesa, Nagpur and Akola, and the lowest 65° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably at Jeypore, Bhuj, Amraoti and Ratnagiri, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at many places. A few drops of rain have fallen at Colombo. As the weather has become cloudy over the Bombay Presidency and the winds at Ratnagiri and Bombay exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, the weather on and off the West Coast between Goa and Bombay is likely to become slightly unsettled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

Pressure has changed very little and readings remain lowest over Bihar and West Bengal and highest over Tenasserim. Gradients are slight and pressure is very nearly normal. Fresh southerly winds prevail at the head of the Bay, but more or less variable winds are reported elsewhere. The temperature has changed very little during past twenty-four hours and the mean temperature is excessive except at some Madras coast stations and the abnormal excess is greatest over Central Bengal. Chaibass reports a maximum of hundred and nine and Sambalpur and Chanda of hundred and eight degrees. The excess of temperature is even more marked on the hills than on neighbouring plains. Light showers are reported from a few north-eastern stations and from Colombo.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th April 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches	29·760
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	85·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·5
Dew Point	71·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·624
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ... degrees	92·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·5
General Directions of wind* ...NNW, NNE, NE, NW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	380

* From midnight to midnight.

RAINILAIARIVONY, the late Prime Minister of Madagascar, arrived at Marseilles on March 11th, by the Messageries steamer "Iraouaddy." He is a little shrivelled-up, dark-skinned, grey-haired man of seventy, but a bit of a dandy still. He wore trousers of white silk brocaded with a striped pattern, an elegant woollen jacket of like pattern, and a heavy wrapper adorned with red-and-white checks, patent-leather boots, and a round felt hat completing his costume. Ratili Fua, his sixteenth grandson, who has come to Europe on his own account, and Razanamahery, the interpreter, were dressed in civilised attire. During the voyage the fallen Premier—who, by the way, was cajoled on board under pretence of taking a little trip—is said never to have opened his lips, though he betrayed some surprise on beholding the sea for the first time and on becoming acquainted with the use of electric light. He has brought with him about £8,000, chiefly in silver, and he enjoys an income from ground rents in Antananarivo, where he is actually the landlord of the French Resident.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooking, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

WEDDING AT JABBULPORE.

IT was, indeed, a ceremony most interesting to us all the uniting in the bonds of holy matrimony, on the 28th March, of Lieutenant C. McL Porteous, 9th Gurkha Rifles, and Miss Dora Lawrence, the younger daughter of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Lawrence, the Royal Irish Regiment. Since Colonel Lawrence was selected for the Command of the 2nd Battalion, the daughter he has now given away, has taken a most active part in all the sports and pastimes with which it has been connected, not the least being the steering of the officers' boats to victory on more than one occasion in well-contested regattas. And our fair coxwain herself handled the sculls with consummate skill, for has she not carried off prizes on the clear, blue waters of Naini Tal, as well as on the muddy ones of the Goomti at Lucknow? Yes, she has been a very successful "waterway," and I know: "the boys" of the Royal Irish will always look back with the greatest pleasure to the days and events with which her name is associated.

The marriage took place in Christ Church, but we were prevented having decorations or music therein, owing to its being Lent: this is a matter regretted by all her numerous friends, for we wanted to have every-thing as is usual in dear old Ireland on these auspicious occasions. However, Mr. Phillips and the Royal Irish Band were very much in evidence at the door, and welcomed the bride at 5 p.m. with the well-known strains of "The voice that breathed o'er Eden" as she drove up with Mrs. Lawrence, who had to perform the office of "giving away," owing to Colonel Lawrence being laid up with a bad attack of malaria (contracted last week in the jungle when after one of his tigers, who succumbed to his proverbial skill). It was most disappointing to us all that he could not attend, but I am glad to say he is making good progress towards recovery, and his medical attendant, Surgeon-Captain O'Halloran, hopes to return him to duty soon.

Very beautiful the bride looked in her cream satin dress, trimmed with chiffon, and the usual wreath of orange blossoms and tulle veil; she wore as ornaments a gold bangle, broooch, necklet and pendant: the two former being the gift of the bridegroom. The only bridesmaid, Miss Lawrence, sister of the bride, looked charming, and was most becomingly attired in pale blue silk, trimmed with spotted blue chiffon, with a picture-hat of white lace; she wore a gold bangle, a present from the bridgroom. Mrs. Lawrence's dress was very handsome pink satin brocade, trimmed with white lace, and a bonnet of black velvet, lace and pink roses, which suited her admirably. The bridegroom himself appeared a happy man. And well he might be, for we all thought "it is not everyone who has such luck!" The ceremony was preformed by the Rev. J. Warren, Church Missionary Society, a fellow "county," as well as fellow "country-man" of the bride's family, in a very impressive manner. Very charming the party looked in the little church. The best man, Lieutenant W. H. White. The Royal Irish Regiment supported his office with dignity, and we all hope to assist at his wedding some day! They say that matrimony is a very infectious disease, and must run its course, but that complilications are rare!

When the last word had been spoken, the newly-wedded pair proceeded down the choir and nave to the vestry at the west end where their names were duly rcorded and witnessed in the register; Mendelsson's "Weddiag March," played by the band, came in on the breeze, and was continued until the first and the most important equipage drove away, the bride and bridegroom passing from the vestry through a long avenue of officers with crossed swords. The carriage was drawn by a team of six of the splendid horses of the 17th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, the postillions being Lieutenants Packard, Geary, and Ollivant! And well they discharged their self-imposed task, for truly they made many of us envious of the happy couple, who were honoured with such a team and such masterly driving. The Royal Irish Regiment was well-represented by nearly all the non-commissioned officers and men, who lined the road between the church and the house, and cheered lustily as the carriage swept by. The guests followed in a long line of conveyances to Colonel Lawrence's house, where champagne flowed, and we all congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Porteous as we drank their very good healths. By twos and threes (mostly the former!) we strolled past to the tents, beneath which were displayed the many delightful presents that friends had given as tokens of their regard and love.

When the time came for the happy pair to drive off, the strains of "Will ye no come back again" cheered them on their way, along with the usual shower of rice and slippers, and set many of us thinking of our own weddings that have been or may be; we shall always welcome the young couple back, and only wish that their home at Lansdowne was not so far away. The bride's going-away dress was white spotted muslin trimmed with butter-coloured valenciennes lace, and a white lace hat with satin, lace and feathers.—"Post."

THE Allahabad contemporary writes: Sir Arthur Havelock has begun well by ordering, if the local papers be rightly informed, that all communications with the Government of India should pass through his hands before despatch. But that such an order should be required proves that there is only too much truth in the general belief that the reins must indeed have been loosely held of late. The new Governor does not at any rate, start without being warned on all sides. The *Madras Times* in its valedictory article says: "In November 1893 Mr. Bliss replaced Sir H. Stokes and two months later Mr. Grose replaced Mr. Garstin. In the achievements of the former since he entered Council it may safely be affirmed that Lord Wenlock shares the very widespread feeling of disappointment with which they have been regarded. The substitution of the two new members added neither to his reputation nor to his popularity. . . . There have been deplorable mistakes . . . there have been single acts wherein the Madras Government has been deliberately indeed cruel. There have been things done which have been held up far and wide as a shame for Madras, and that will be sad blots on Madras history as long as the record lasts. It is in his advisers that Lord Wenlock has been unfortunate. With good advisers and earnest councillors at his back, he would have been retiring on his laurels as Lord Wenlock the good. His advisers have undone him." So the *Times*. And what of the *Madras Mail*, which has resented our comments on the late quinquennium, and the article of our Madras correspondent, who said "the captaincy was put into commission . . . with more honest councillors Lord Wenlock might have ended as he began, well. He is the central figure of the Government and must bear the odium of his greatness." The *Mail* no doubt must hold an entirely different opinion. We shall see "Lord Wenlock has shown himself to possess habitual good intentions. . . . Yet leaving certain matters aside (qualities of the heart be it remarked) one is forced to admit that Lord Wenlock's administration at its best presents a record of merely normal progress, while at its worst it presents a number of most regrettable instances of official blundering mostly connected with the *personnel* of the public service. . . There can be no question that the influence of *esprits forts* in the Government and on the Government has at times brought the administration into unpleasantly hot water. It is impossible to argue that Lord Wenlock had no share of responsibility. Such weakness as he displayed was only partially excusable on the score of inexperience. . . . Certainly such a series of scandalous miscarriages of justice has been altogether unparalleled in the annals of any single administration in India, and despite every excuse that can be offered for them they will remain a lasting disfigurement of Lord Wenlock's quinquennium. We said no more, parhaps hardly so much as this, and as long as in Madras "judgments are passed which are subsequently proved to be exceedingly unjust" The *Madras Mail* can scarcely maintain that they should not be condemned as widely as possible. We can, however, agree with the *Madras Times*, the *Madras Mail* and the *Madras Strndard* in sincerely hoping for the good of that unlucky Presidency that Sir Arthur Havelock's administration will be the administration of Sir Arthur Havelock, and nothing in his Excellency's past record makes it at all likely that he will experience any difficulty in wheeling into line any *esprtt fort* of the administration, if that be a fair description of any constituent part of the *damosa hereditas* to which he succeeds.

ESTATE duty has been paid on £974,452, 10s. 10d. as the value of the personal estate, and probate has now been granted of the will (of which some particulars were published in anticipation of probate), of Sir Julian Goldsmid. Julian, in his will bequeaths £25,000 each to his unmarried daughters, and he leaves his residuary estate in trust for all his daughters in equal shares; but the will states—"I hereby declare that if any daughter of mine, being either a spinster or a widow without issue shall either during my life or after my death marry a person who does not profess the Jewish religion, the share, both original and accruing, left in trust for such daughter, her husband, issue, and appointed by this my will, shall, on such marriage, be reduced to one-half, the other half being thereupon held in trust as an accretion to the shares of my other daughters, and being divided equally among those shares."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Kt of St John, 2,254 tons, Captain A J H Billett, sailed yesterday for Japan, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Mombassa, 3,089 tons, Captain G C Stevenson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okara, 3439 tons, Captain A B Cave, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (28th March), with a general cargo.

THE Italian steamer Letimbro, 1,417 tons, Captain M DeMarco, sailed yesterday for China, with a general cargo, Mr Ayse as cabin and 23 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's s s Hydaspes, 3,083 tons, Captain E R Dowell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (21st March), with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE s s Lady Havelock, 322 tons, Captain J C Whitley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo (3rd April), with the following passengers:—Mr. D S Pace, Mr C R Porter, Mr W S Leach, Mr G A Colbert, and Mr T L Molony. The vessel is consigned to Mr Jamsetji Jehangir.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Alphee, 998 tons, Captain F Etinne, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Hatel, Mrs. MacIvor, Captain D J O Taylor, Lieut J Breuce, Mr Abdul Rehman bin Bishon, Mr Mir Mahomed and 80 deck.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Natal, 2,434 tons, Captain C Verron, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Marseilles (22nd March), brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Marseilles to Bombay—Captain D T Taylor, Captain Rutheford Clark, Mr Fred Gothenkamp, Dr Ormieres and family, Mr Danveyne and wife, Lieut Bruce, Lieut F H Taylor, Mrs Weshoop, Miss Lloyd, Mrs Marie Girtrude and Mrs de Angele de Jesus, Mr. Fernandes, Mr and Mrs Parazolli, and seven deck. From Marseilles to Karachi—Captain Hatel and Mrs McIve. She will sail to-day for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr and Mrs A J Peele, Mr D O Felsenger, Mr F Tarrance and Mrs Mertens. For Shanghai—Mr CbSne, Mr Benecroft Joly, Mrs Joly and two children. For Haiphong—Captain Dhone, Captain Lareen, Captain March, Lieut Regined, Lieut Jaoobi, Mr Richard and family, Lieut Balfelty, Lieut Gantillon, Lieut Boulard, Mr Virgilli, Captain Hitine, Mr Porras. For Yokohama—Mr Mertins and Captain P Armstrong. For Melbourne—Mr Mahomed Syed, Mr Mahomed Afjool Khan, and Mr A Mahomed. For Singapore—Mr Moreaux, and Mr Mathas Gonsalves and family. For Batavia—Mr Bunemaun, and Miss Lydia Rousse, For Samarang—Mr J B Coronet. For Saigon—Mr Reymond and family, Lieut Hette, Mr Amonroux, Mr and Mrs Biot, Mr and Mrs Laroze and Mrs Bignault and three children.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Alecto	2341	Wing	Hull	9-4	F Muir & Co
B	Strathairly	2704	Coulthurst	Havre	15-4	W & A Graham
C	Sultan	1775	Collins	R S Ports	15-4	V Ebrahim
D	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	R S Ports	N F	H C Joosub
F	Atoka	2388	Bennet		N F	K Nixon
G	Crescent	905	Costel	Natal	12-4	H C Tarmahomed
K	Hochhemier	1810	Reising	Hamburg	12-4	Glade & Co
L	Assyria	970		Not fixed		M Mackenzie
M	Kt of St John	2255	Billett	China	9-4	K Nixon
N	Courland	760	Milne	Natal	12-4	D Abdoola
O	City of Khios	2283	Kinloch	Liverpool	11-4	F Forbes & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Adam	C Gulf	9-4	Shepherd & Co
Saburmati	524	Ahmed	Magalore	10-4	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Britannia	1991	Hillcoat	Liverpool	16-4	W& A Graham
3	Natal	1984	Verron	China	9-4	E De Baillon
4	Letimbro	1417	M De Marco	China	8-4	C Barboro
5	Mirzapore	2167	Lenden	China	16-4	P & O Co
7	Mombassa	3039	Hevenson	Calcutta	12-4	M M & Co
9	Strathairley	2678	McKenzie	Hamburg		W& A Graham
12	Eden Hall	2332	Black		N F	E Bates
13	Lochtay	3416	Young	N F	18-4	W & A Graham
15	Hydospes					
16	Alphee	998	Etinnie	P Gulf	9-4	M D Boullon

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	498	Simpson	Kurrachi	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Caspian	3603	James Mackintosh

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44-30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Lady Havelock (s)	Whitley	Colombo, April 3.
	Okara (s)	Cave	Rangoon, March 28.
	Hydaspes (s)	Dowell	Hongkong, March 21.
	Patna (s)	Jacob	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Kt. of St. John (s)	Billett	Japan.
	Letimbro (s)	DeMarco	China.
	Rajpootana (s)	Shepherd	Calcutta, &c.
	Golden Cross (s)	Thomas	Dunkirk.
	Mombassa (s)	Stevenson	Calcutta.

The ollowing vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Alphee, Etienne, for Persian Gulf.
" Natal, Verron, for Japan, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ikbal for Genoa and Antwerp,
" Natal, for China, &c.
" Hydaspes, for China.
" Pachumba, for Karachi, &c.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.
4 Bhundara s ... Packham ... Rangoon, April 1.
Majestic sp ... Campbell ... Middlesbrough, Oct 28

DEPARTURES.

April 3.—Steamers Katoria, Maharaja, Argus, and City of Oxford.

April 4.—Steamers Chelydra, Shahjehan, Ellora and Clan Matheson, and ship Kistna.

April 5.—Steamers Matiana, Bombay hnd Pundua.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Khios s—2,000 cwts linseed oil cake, The New Mofussill Co; 90 bales wool, Jadhowjee Kara; 6,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 80 bales wool, D Nagjee; 67 cwts fennelseed and 12 cwts soowaseed, H S Laljee and Co; 100 cwts gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 25 bales wool, F M Dama.

Britannia s—250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, and 4,500 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 146 bales cottonfly, M Bhimjee; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 150 cwts coir yarn, Veerji Pairaj; 100 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, The South Indian Export.

FOR GLASGOW.

Brittannia s—4,000 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Brittannia s—999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 125 cwts gum, Rustomjee C Patell.

FOR HULL.

Alecto s—525 cwts myrabollams, Vagjee Bacher; 2002 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Vieram.

FOR GHENT.

Alecto s—50 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hochheimer s—710 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 34 cwts kupila, M Ostermayer and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 1,000 cwts myraboliams, J Fachiri.

Strath Tay s—700 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Hochheimer s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Strathairly s—1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 2001 cwts rapeseed, Ritchie Stuart and Co; 15 cwts sandlewood, Eugine Meiffre.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Loch Tay s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Isaac Wright and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, and 3,999 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ataka s—400 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 2,006 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Britannia s—1,260 cwts mustardseed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Letimbro s—3 cwts ivory and 4 cwts moyeteeth, M M Essabhoy; 154 bales cotton, Silas E Sassoon and Co; 5 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 cwts kismise, M M Essabhoy.

Brindisi s—100 bales twist, P F Talati; 65 cwts jardaloo, Quan Lun Eaoo; 100 tons old iron, A Sultanally; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Mirzapore s—300 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s—200 bales twist, E J Abraham; 300 bales twist, S J David and Co; 500 bales twist, N J Abraham.

Brindisi s—115 bales twist, E J Abraham; 150 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton M Co; 80 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kt of St John s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

CANE CHAIRS for Homeward-Bound Passengers Camp and Drawing-room use, a well-selected Assortment has just been received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Highly Sweet-toned, in excellent condition, offered at Lowest Rates. PIANO DEPOT, opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road. Inspection Solicited.

TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.—A COMPLETE SET (7 parts) of WITKOWSKI'S MOVEABLE HUMAN ATLAS, for SALE, CHEAP.—Apply PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Byculla.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A SURTIE BULL CALF FOR SALE, 18 months' old, SATURDAY 11th, BENNETT and Co

ON VIEW.—Surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. JOHN ROBERTS and Co. at Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Phillips and Co.

ON VIEW.—Mr. S. TOMLINSON'S Furniture, Billiard Table, Landau, Horse, etc., at Flag Staff House, Parel Hill, to be SOLD on the 11th instant.

URO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

LONAULI.—FOR SALE one of the two BUNGALOWS. Apply to VENKOO BALLOO, Contractor, Camateepura 3rd Street.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S Patent World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests, Patent Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c. &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW WANTED for six months in Marine Lines or near Fort. Address "B 42," care of this Office.

WANTED, a CLERK, who can correspond well in English. Apply "P. D. S.," care of this Paper.

READER.—WANTED a well-qualified and experienced NEWS READER. Address "B 325," care of this Office.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

FINE DELICATE MACHINERY BRASS WORK, Scientific and Electrical Instruments made to order. Repairs to Instruments of any kind, Electroplating and Gilding. Tho. EILERSON & Co., 9 Medows Street, Bombay

MATHERAN.—New Sodawater Machine. Intending Visitors to Matheran this Season are informed that the Proprietors, Rugby Hotel, can now supply by their NEW Patent English Machine all sorts of Ærated Waters of high pressure and full flavour at very Moderate Rates.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book sellers and Railway Terminus.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I have much pleasure in testifying that during the eight days myself and wife have stayed here we found the Cuisine to be excellent, the Proprietor extremely civil and obliging, the attendance good and cleanliness to be a speciality—F. GRAHAM, Manager, Temple Bar Hotel.

LANOWLI.—TO LET, two-storeyed, WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, Eight Rooms, for the hot weather. Apply "ZETA," care of this Office.

TO BE LET A LARGE GODOWN, Opposite Victoria Dock, in Baroda Street, apply D. C. OOMRIGAR, Opposite Crawford Market.

KHANDALLA.—TO LET during the season or monthly parts of Clifton Villa, Khandalla, Board if desired. Apply BUTLER in charge.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. K. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.

MANILLA CIGARS—A Fresh Consignment is to be SOLD OFF. Rs. 5-12, 3-12, 3-8, and 3-4 per box of 100 each less 25 per cent. Cigars not approved can be returned.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; BEYNON & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the 'Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay;
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta,
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

TO CONNOISSEURS.

B. SMYTH & Co.

beg to draw attention to their selection of choicest

CLARETS.

	Rs.	a.
Chat Lafitte, imported by us regularly for the last 60 years	66	0
Chat Pichon Longneville. bottled at the Chateau	64	0
Chat Manton Rothschild, bottled at the Chateau	70	8
Chat Margaux 1888, bottled at the Chateau..................	92	0
Chat Leonville Poyfere 1885. bottled at the Chateau	102	0

These clarets are extremely rare, and no other Firm in India makes a speciality of them as we do, nor can offer such choice brands.

We have also a large selection of lower priced Clarets from Rs. 13-8 per dozen.

Above prices are for cash or V. P. P.

Detailed price-lists on application to

B. SMYTH & CO.,
31, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

DR. U. L. DESAI, B.S., M.B., Vict., England, M.D. Belge,

SPECIALIST ON DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM,

TREATS all forms of Mental Diseases, (Madness, &c.) Epilepsy, Vertigo, Insomnia, (sleeplessness), Hysteria, Chorea, and Paralysis of Cerebral or Spinal Origin.

Hours of Consultation, from 1 to 5 p.m., at 55, Apollo Street
Residence: Sagar Mehel, No. 3, Walkeshwar Road.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed. Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8.

ON the re-opening of the London Stock Exchange yesterday after the holidays, Consols were quoted 1-16th per cent. higher, at 110; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged at 119½. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16th higher, at £ 63 13-16. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced 1-8; but to the same extent on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 5-8 ths and ¾ per cent. respectively. The price of Bar Silver in London remained at 31 1-8d. per oz.; and in New York also the metal was unchanged in value at 68 cent per oz.; with demand Exchange on London 1½ cent. higher at 4·89½ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 1-8d. Braziers' Copper was 10s. higher, at £52 10s. per ton, Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal advanced 3d. per ton, to 15s. 9d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 101; Paris Exchange on London advanced a centime to fs. 25·20.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 35⅛s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firmer; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 34⅛s. sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market firmer; Brown Rapeseed at 30⅛s. per 416 lbs., buyers, same shipment to the same ports, market firmer; and Linseed at 34⅛s. per 416 lbs., buyers, same shipment to the same ports, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market was still closed for the holidays yesterday; but Reuter quotes Manchester prices at 3s. for 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings; 5s. 1d. for 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings; 2s. 1½d. for 39 in. Jacconets, and 2s. 4d. for 45 in. Mulls. 40s Mule Twist was quoted at 7 5 8d. per lb.

In New York yesterday, Cotton was unchanged in value at 7 7-8 cents per lb. for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 7·69 cents for July Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales.

Our local Cotton market has been steady in tone to-day and prices still unchanged. A moderate business has been reported in both directions, exporters being credited with 2,150 bales, say 750 Dharwar, at Rs. 185½-7; 800 Dhollera, at Rs. 182-95; 500 Bengal, at Rs. 169-70; and 100 Broach, at Rs. 208 per candy; while the Mills have bought 1,000 bales, consisting of 500 Jalgaum, at Rs. 173; 300 Wadhwan, at Rs. 187-9; and 100 each of Rampore, at Rs. 187; and Mowah, at Rs. 199 per candy.

SEEDS and WHEAT have remained steady markets with a moderate amount of business reported for shippers' account. Seeds are unchanged in value; but in Wheat there has been an advance of half an anna per cwt. in *White Pessy* and *White Delhi*, our quotations for which this evening are as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-10-0	per cwt.
Do do. 85 „	„	4-9-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi..............	„	4-9-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton......................	19,290	bales.
Wheat...	22,799	cwts.
Linseed	17,419	„
Rapeseed	5,744	„
Gingellyseed	6,765	„
Poppyseed	4,721	„
Groundnuts	4,516	„
Castorseed	4,044	„
Rice.........................	41,105	„

FREIGHTS remain dull. Business has been done to-day at 9s. to 8s. 6d. per ton for April shipment to choice ports.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining thereat throughout the day, a moderate amount of business having been reported both ways, and the market closing quiet but steady pending the receipt of news regarding Council allotments as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.........	1s. 2 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 5-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.........	1s. 2 11-32d.	„
Credits Do.	1s. 2 13-32d.	„
France Do.	1·51¾	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day at some advance in prices, 107 7-8 having been quoted both for Money and Account until near the close, when the rate dropped a little and 107 13-16 was named in both positions.

SHARES have been quiet to-day. the changes shown in our list this evening are mostly in buyers' favour. In Mill Scrip we note an advance of Rs. 20 in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 15, in Empress; of Rs. 10 each, in Howard and Bullough, Queen, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 5, in Imperial; of Rs. 2½, in David; and of Rs. 2 in Leopold; and a decline of Rs. 10 each, in Colaba Land, and Presidency. In Presses New Berar, have declined Rs. 30½; and Mofussil and New Indian, have advanced Rs. 21¼ each; In Miscellaneous Port Canning. are Rs. 5 higher.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th March 1896, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,26,000	2,93,000	4,000	4,23,000
Or per mile of Railway	273	636	9	918
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	12,66,837	27,98,312	43,121	41,08,350
Total for 13 weeks...	13,92,887	30,91,312	47,121	45,31,350
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	97,310	3,36,434	10,272	4,44,016
Per mile of Ry do.	211	730	22	963
Total to corresponding date do.	13,22,074	31,17,629	45,951	44,85,654

Decrease for the week ......Rs. 21,016
Increase to date..... .... „ 45,6.6

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th March 1896 on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	500	10	1,010
Or per mile of Railway	29	29	...	58
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	5,870	4,266	28	10,184
Total for 13 weeks...	6,370	4,766	38	11,174
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	444	453	4	901
Per mile of Ry do.	26	26	...	52
Total to corresponding date do.	4,923	6,057	33	11,013

Increase for the week..........................Rs. 109
Ditto to date.. „ 161

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th March, 1896 on 115·10 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	24,000	40	27,040
Or per mile of Railway	26	209	----	235
For previous 12 weeks of half-year..	41,496	2,23,366	683	2,65,545
Total for 13 weeks...	44,496	2,47,366	723	2,92,585
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,166	20,892	—113	23,945
Per mile of Ry. do.	27	181	— 1	207
Total to corresponding date do.	37,169	2,32,642	878	2,70,689

Increase for the week .... Rs. 3,095
Ditto to date .... „ 21,896

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FAULKNER—March 30, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of Ernest Trevelyan Faulkner, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FORBES—SCOTT—March 13, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev C J Palmer, M A, Herbert Russell Forbes of Naborjan Tea Estate, Assam, son of the late Lt-Col Henry Twisden Forbes, R A, to Amy Ella, daughter of the late W D Scott, of Chiswick Middlesex.

KENYON—HUNT—March 10, at all Saints, Milton Ernest, by the Revd W H Denison, Rector of Carlton, Beds. assisted by the Revd J J Burton, Vicar of the Parish, Eustace Alban, third son of the late J R Kenyon, G C of Pradoe, Salop, to Caroline Ethel Jane, eldest daughter of the late Revd William Cornish Hunt, Rector of Odell.

DEATHS.

FOSTER—April 3, at Richmond Town, Bangalore, Ethel, the dearly loved daughter of Captain and Mrs H Foster, aged 13 years and 4 months.

MURRAY—April 2, at Kurnoul, Tirhoot, James Minden, infant son of Alfred and Kathleen Murray, aged 7 months and 23 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1896.

GENERAL BALDISSERA has at length been permitted to take the prudent course which he recommended on assuming supreme command after the disaster at Adowa. He has ordered the garrison to evacuate Kassala and retire to Agredat. It is to be hoped that it is still possible for the four thousand men beleaguered in that fortress to extricate themselves from a hopeless position. Major Hidalgo, who is in command, recently asked permission to send away all non-combatants, so that the provisions available might suffice for the garrison until the rise of the Atbara in July. The permission was granted, and the non-combatants were to be sent off by caravan early in April. We have not heard that the expatriation of the civil inhabitants has been effected, but it is possible that the sortie of the garrison and the attack on the Mahdist's forts in the neighbourhood may have been made to cover the escape of the townspeople. The orders to evacuate the place makes the fate of the unhappy inhabitants of that sorely-tried town of no military importance. The question now is whether the garrison can successfully fight its way to a position of safety. It will have to deal with the ten thousand Mahdists under Osman Digna, who is strong in cavalry. If Major Hidalgo can defeat or circumvent the Dervishes he will then have to run the gauntlet of King Menelik's army of 120,000 men which have cut the communications between Adegrat and the Italian head-quarters at Asmara. Baron Blanc's speech in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 24th March, attributed to the contingency of the abandonment of Kassala by Italy what he termed "definitive public proofs of an alliance on the part of Great Britain founded on an effective community of interests extending to the security of Italy as a maritime Mediterranean Power." That remarkable pronouncement of the ex-Minister of Finance in the Crispi Cabinet drew from the Duke de Sermoneta, the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the newly-constituted Rudini administration, the qualifying remark that the alliance was one of sentiment, and that in the event of the re-conquest of the Soudan the Italians must relinquish Kassala. Mr. Curzon, when officially communicating to the House of Commons the intention to occupy Dongola, put the hope of making a diversion in favour of the Italian garrison in Kassala in the first place, and the duty of making provision against some future attack on the frontiers of Egypt in the second.

The Italian Deputies were overjoyed when they heard of this supposed "alliance" spoken of by Baron Blanc, and voted their thanks to the House of Commons for its sympathy with Italy. But the Italian press expressed bitter disappointment that if help were to be given it did not take form in an expedition for the relief of Kassala, beleaguered by the Mahdists, or Adegrat surrounded by Menelik's army. An expedition to Dongola seven or eight hundred miles in another direction, they pointed out, would be of no use either in Kassala or Adegrat. The result has justified this criticism, which was not confined to Italian journalists. Sir Charles Dilke put the matter very clearly in a sentence: "It is useless to go to Dongola, and superfluous to render assistance to Kassala, which the Italians have decided to abandon." Indeed, Lord Salisbury himself soon came to be of the same opinion. The intention to go forthwith to Dongola has been quietly dropped; or to express the same thing in more guarded language, the expedition thither has been deferred until September. The truth seems to be that the coldness and almost complete silence with which the House of Commons heard of the intention to re-establish civilization in the Soudan, has induced the Government to modify its policy and minimise the aim and scope of the expedition. The wisdom of this course is made more clear by the determination of Italy to abandon Kassala; a step which enables her to concentrate her available strength against King Menelik, if the peace negotiations come to nothing. The Mahdists having secured Kassala will give General Baldissera no further trouble. They will doubtless march on Tokar and renew their attempts upon Suakin. On the other hand, King Menelik will have food for thought in the reappearance of the Mahdists as masters of Kassala, which is the Metz of Northern Abyssinia. The occupation of that strong place by the Italians led directly and inevitably to all their present troubles, for it united against them in the bonds of a common interest, the Mahdists, who were fully alive to the significance of an advance to a point half-way between Massowah and Khartoum, and the Abyssinians who resented the presence of an Italian garrison in a fort which they with much justice regarded as rightly belonging to them.

The Negus Menelik, who is credited with the foresight and moderation of a statesman, may consider that he has now sufficiently impressed the Italian Government with the futility of pursuing schemes of conquest in the Abyssinian mountains, and may conclude a peace which would allow him to pay off old scores against the Mahdists and secure the reversion of Kassala with other Abyssinian territory to its original owners. He may, however, pursue his advantage in the hope of securing a seaport which will bring Abyssinia into direct touch with the outer world. Massowah would be much more useful to Abyssinia than it is ever likely to be to Italy. It is open to question whether from the merely selfish point of view it was good policy on the part of Great Britain to disappoint the hopes entertained by King Johannes, Menelik's predecessor, of obtaining Massowah on the collapse of the Egyptian military power after Tel-el-Kebir. The port in question was offered to Italy, chiefly to secure her support against France in our occupation of Egypt. But there was also a desire to close the seaports of the Red Sea littoral against the importation of arms into Abyssinia. That object was nullified by the acquisition of Obok by the French. That small port on the Bay of Tajurrah, has enabled Menelik to import large quantities of arms and ammunition in preparation for the present war, and to maintain friendly relations with both France and Russia. That the Negus has a strong determination to enter into closer relations with Europe generally is one of the facts of the situation which it is necessary to bear in mind. His Majesty has just notified to the Central Bureau at Berne his desire that Abyssinia should henceforth enter into the Union Postale Universelle. He is an ambitious, capable, energetic ruler, who has armed his well-disciplined troops with the best modern weapons. He has encountered and defeated European troops in pitched battle, out-manœuvring a very capable General and baffling all his calculations. The Empire of Ethiopia in his hands has become the Prussia of Africa, and it will have to be reckoned with. Why not secure the good-will and co-operation of this new military power by retrieving the false step which compromised the results of the treaty of friendship negotiated with King Johannes by Admiral Sir William Hewett some twelve years since? Massowah is a white elephant to Italy. Under very similar circumstances England evacuated Kandahar, handing it over to the Amir Abdul Rahman to strengthen his position, while disembarrassing ourselves of an encumbrance. With a port on the Red Sea, and a free hand to recover Kassala, Menelik would no longer be under any obligation to France for such facilities for the importation of arms as Obok has hitherto afforded. Short of this, if Menelik would be satisfied with some other port on the Red Sea, it would be good policy to help him to obtain it, and strengthen his hands against the Mahdists.

ADVICES from America show that Mr. Ballington Booth has definitively thrown off allegiance to the General, his father, and is now commanding an Army of his own. He has just decided on a name. His followers are to be called "God's American Volunteers." He has not yet decided on a uniform, nor has he fixed upon a standard to take the place of that with "Blood and Fire" thereon emblazoned. Nor do we learn what General Booth has decided to do in the direction of reducing the rebels to a state of subordination. The steps he did take in the first place only served to strengthen the hands of his rebellious son. It caused the American Salvationists to "secesh," and declare themselves in favour of "a pure American brand of Salvation." Mr. Ballington Booth is the second son of the General Commander of the Salvation Army. He is now thirty-eight years of age, and is said to resemble his father in appearance. His wife was the daughter of the Rector of Limehouse, who left a boarding school, where she was being educated, at the age of sixteen, and commenced working with the Army in London. The insurrectionist leader first went to America nine years ago, and last year became a naturalised subject of the Republic. Everything went on smoothly, until early this year, when Mr. Ballington Booth was recalled. He stated, in answer to his friends, that orders to relinquish the command in America were in accordance with the discipline of the organization, it being of a strictly military character. He, however, subsequently learnt that other territorial leaders were also being changed. "In pursuance, therefore, of military obedience, regardless of our own feeling," he stated, "we are proceeding to put all things in preparation." At that time he denied emphatically the rumour that he would disobey the order. A meeting seems then to have been held in Carnegie Hall, on February 3, to testify to the appreciation of the work of the Booths in America, and regret at their recall." Chauncey M. Depew read to the meeting a telegram from Mr. Bramwell Booth, chief of the staff, in which he used this language: "Change in command indicates no disapproval whatever, but confidence that leaders in States, like many others also changing this year, remain true to the world-purpose of the army. The General relies on American auxiliaries honourably and heartily helping his son and daughter in carrying out their own declarations and in their continued consecration to the world's salvation." However, a few days later Mr. Ballington Booth issued a manifesto in which he announced his resignation of the command of the American branch of his father's army "with inexpressible grief and heartfelt pain." He disclaimed any semblance of personal ambition, or any desire that their troops should stand for a moment in the relationship of opponents to those of other nations. Despite his own and his wife's intense and undying love for America and comrades there, they would, he said, have had no other thought or purpose than that of proceeding to England for another command, were they able to do so. But owing to conscientious feelings and private reasons, well known to the General, they were unable to enter upon new duties and controversies in connection with a foreign command. Owing to this inability to continue to work freely as leaders in the Army under existing circumstances, they made known to London their decision not to accept another appointment. This did not, he was careful to explain, mean that they would no longer be Salvationists, nor that they would be other than the warmest friends of their comrades throughout the world. Simply they declined to take up another appointment. Next day Commander Herbert Booth, Mr. Ballington's younger brother, was sent to demand the keys of the office, and Ballington and his wife departed. But his "soldiers" would not hear of it. They promptly threw off allegiance to the General by whole corps, and called upon Mr. Ballington Booth to lead them. He readily consented, opening headquarters in New York for the now organised secessionists. What will be done with regard to the property is not yet known. It appears that the title to the immense property of the Army, amounting to millions of dollars, and including the handsome seven-storey buildings in West Fourteenth-street, New York, recently erected for a national headquarters, is absolutely in the name of Ballington Booth, and has not yet been transferred to his successor. The reason for that arrangement is that the Army, not being an incorporated institution, could not legally hold property, and it has also always been the policy of General Booth to have the organization as much as possible under the control of himself or members of his family.

THE Standard Oil Company of New York are rightly complaining of the injury to the reputative character of their kerosine oil by the sale under their name and with their mark of an inferior Russia oil. The true snowflake, as all know who burn it, is a pure white illuminant, free from danger, and almost free from smell. The satisfaction given by this kerosine in some measure recompenses for its high price. It is rather hard on the consumer that he does not always get what he confidingly pays for. But the harm done to the Standard Company by the reckless use of their trade mark and test degree is something much more serious, and will, we believe, form the subject of a case in court. The rule to follow with regard to the high-priced snowflake kerosine is, when you send for it, see that you get it, and not some perilous stuff that may explode and set fire to the town. How the deception is practised we shall probably hear when the matter comes before the court, but how it can be detected by the ordinary buyer of oil it would be well to ascertain without loss of time. While burning it is easy enough to recognise that it is not refined oil, but it should be detected before it is paid for and put into the lamp. To apply a chemical or scientific test when haggling over a case is not within the power or knowledge of the useful butler who goes to the bazaar to drive the bargain that is to bring some profit to him and none to his master. Is it not possible that the letting loose of so many empty tins of 150° snowflake may be a temptation to the unscrupulous dealer to re-fill them with inferior kerosine and re-fix the cap in the corner of the tin?

THE hot season promises to bring with it a large amount of scarcity, if not actual famine, in various parts of India. In the Punjab and Oudh there is a growing want of water and fodder. Practically no rain has fallen, save in scattered showers, and prices, where not stationary, show a tendency to rise. In the North-West Provinces over 1,32,000 persons are now on relief works, 47,000 being in Banda and 31,000 in the Hamirpur districts. Of the total number 20,648 dependents were gratuitously relieved on the works; 2,841 persons also received gratuitous relief under other provisions of the Famine Code. Fodder is becoming scarce in places, and the want of water is being felt in Banda and Hamirpur. The crops in Dudhi, south Mirzapur, are said to have failed, the outturn, however, not being equal to the seed sown. From the Central Provinces returns we find that in Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat, and Sambalpur water is becoming scarce, fodder is insufficient also, whilst Chanda, Bramapuri, Bilaspur, Sambalpur, and Nimar report outbreaks of cow-pox and hoof disease among cattle. Rinderpest continues to prevail in the Gardarwara tahsil of Narsingapur, but it is not yet considered dangerous.

H. E. LADY SANDHURST, who reached London on the 14th ult., is expected to return to Bombay in November next.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, presiding at a sitting of the Insolvency Court, yesterday, adjudicated a Hindu cotton merchant, named Jeypal Tejpal, an insolvent. The merchant, having met with reverses in the cotton trade, had stopped payment on the 25th ult., but had, with a view to defraud the general body of creditors, assigned his outstandings to certain creditors of his choice.

AT a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday, Dr. Balchandra was re-elected chairman of that body for the ensuing year.

MR. P. C. H. SNOW, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, we are glad to learn has been able to go out after the recent accident which confined him to his room for several days, and was present at the meeting of the Standing Committee yesterday.

MR. J. LEASK, Assistant Health Officer, is appointed acting Municipal Secretary during the absence of Mr. Borrow for three months on privilege leave. The names of Messrs. W. Pearson and N. B. Masani were also proposed at the meeting of the Standing Committee yesterday afternoon, but Mr. Leask gained a majority.

WE are sorry to learn of the death, yesterday, of Mr. Alexander Murphy, Instructor in Gunnery, on board the turretship Magdala, now in harbour, from the effects of the bursting of a blood vessel. He joined the Navy in 1879, and was at the time of his death thirty-nine years of age. He was buried last evening at the Sewree Cemetery with due Naval honours. All the Government vessels now lying in harbour carried their flags half-mast high as a mark of respect to the deceased.

THE *Madras Mail* of Monday says: News has been received in Madras to-day of the death at Winchester of Lieutenant-Colonel Sidney Smith, an officer who a short time ago. was well known in Madras, where he occupied for several years the post of Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways. Colonel Sidney Smith left this Presidency on furlough in 1890; and, on his return to India was posted to Assam, and subsequently to Lucknow, Towards the end of last year, sudden illness compelled him to proceed to Europe, and his death, from internal cancer, at the age of 48, is now announced. He had made many friends in Madras through his kind and genial disposition, and much sympathy will be felt for his widow—a daughter of Colonel Shalter Hunt, and a sister of Mr. George Hunt, of the Madras Police—and child in their bereavement. Colonel Sidney Smith entered the Royal Engineers in 1869, became Captain in 1881, Brevet-Major in 1882, Major in 1887 and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1893. He served in the Egyptian War of 1882, and was present at the battle of Tel-el Kebir, for which he was mentioned in Despatches, and recived the brevet of Major, the medal with clasp, and the Khedive's Star.

THE Diocesan Girls' School, at Naini Tal, now occupied by the Boys' School, has been completely burnt down. The fire started in the fireplace of the Rector's room, and was noticed at 3 o'clock in the morning. All lives and most of the school property was saved. By 5 o'clock the whole building was ablaze, but there was no wind fortunately, and hence the subsidiary buildings escaped. The boys are housed temporarily in the Volunteer Club. The building belongs to Government.

Truth (March 19th) writes: "What must I presume, be accepted as the final decision in the Madras 'Kissing Case' has now been pronounced by Lord George Hamilton. It may be within the recollection of many of my readers that the case was fully dealt with in these columns in the latter part of 1894. Surgeon-Major Clarence Smith was guilty of the indiscretion of asking a married lady for a kiss, which she refused. He apologised to the husband, and the husband accepted the apology, but, nevertheless, reported the matter to the Madras Government. Without anything in the shape of a trial or inquiry, and in fact, without even informing the accused of the complaint that had been made, the Government called upon Dr. Smith to resign, under pain of dismissal. This monstrous sentence was approved by Sir Henry Fowler; and the present Secretary of State refuses to reverse his predecessor's decision by reinstating Dr. Smith in the service. 'Solely as an act of grace,' however, Lord George directs that Dr. Smith shall be retired with a pension of £292 per annum, and shall be allowed to continue his subscriptions for the benefit of his family under the Indian Service Family Pension Regulations. The small measure of mercy that has thus been extended to Dr. Smith is far from meeting the justice of the case. Such a heavy punishment as his compulsory retirement from the Service was utterly unjustifiable, and he ought to have been reinstated. But the treatment he has experienced is only what might be expected, for in all branches of the public service it seems to be practically impossible for an injured officer to obtain redress, those in authority apparently holding that, once they have done a wrong to a subordinate, their dignity demands that they shall stick to it through thick and thin. To show that this feeling is by no means peculiar to Indian bureaucracy, it is only necessary to recall the discreditable attitude the Admiralty has adopted towards the unfortunate Surgeon Lea."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

EVACUATION OF KASSALA ORDERED.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Colonel Slade has been attached unofficially to the Staff of General Baldissera in Abyssinia.

The garrison of Kassala on the 3rd inst. attacked and partially captured the Dervish forts at Tucruf.

General Baldissera has since ordered the garrison to evacuate Kassala and retire to Agordat.

ROME, APRIL 8.

The Italian loss at Kassala on the 3rd instant was ten officers and three hundred men.

The Commandant was confident of being able to capture the remainder of the Dervish positions the next day, but was ordered to evacuate.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR SUAKIN.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The *Daily News* states that it has reason to believe that Indian troops are being held in readiness to sail for Suakin if necessary.

THE MATABELE REVOLT.

Latest advices from Matabeleland state that Gifford's Horse yesterday engaged and drove back the Matabele. The fighting continues.

THE YUSUF-UD-DIN CASE.

MR. SCHORN'S STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, APRIL 8.

The hearing of the case against Yusuf-ud-Din was again proceeded with, yesterday, before Captain Parsons.

Mr. W. C. Schorn, the Record Keeper, was further examined by Mr. Henderson, Government Advocate. He said: The Babu told him he would give him Rs. 600 or Rs. 700, or any other sum he named, and would give witness an allowance of Rs. 250 a month. If anything happened, such as his losing his appointment, he would give him three times the amount of his pay for life. The Babu asked witness when he should come for a reply—that evening or next morning. Witness said "Come to-morrow morning." The Babu again reassured witness, saying there was no fear and left, promising to call next morning. On witness getting to his office that day he reported the matter at once in writing to his Registrar. It was arranged that Inspector Langley, of the Simla Police, should overhear the rest of the conversation next day. In accordance with these plans the said Inspector went to Mr. Schorn's house, at about 5-30 a.m., next day, and was concealed in a bath-room adjoining the room in which it was arranged that the conversation with the Babu should be held. The Babu came in at about 7-45 a.m. Witness asked the Babu to specify exactly what arrangements he wanted, and asked if the information required was about Patiala or Cooch Behar.

The Babu replied that it had no reference to either of these, but about the Nizam that he wished to have information. He wanted to know everything that the Foreign Office wrote to the Resident at Hyderabad about the Nizam. On being asked what assurance he would give witness that the promised consideration would be paid, witness said he would undertake to give it to him in writing and have it sealed with the seal of Hyderabad, and that he should get Rs. 600 down. On being questioned if the secretary was a European, the Babu said: "No, he is a Mahomedan."

Counsel for the defence objected to the next question asked by the counsel for the prosecution on the ground that it was a leading question. The question was—Did Gopal Chandar say whether he was acting on his own behalf or on some one else's behalf? The objection was overruled. Witness replied that the Babu went on to say that he was an agent, and that he had been an agent for only a very short time on behalf of somebody who wanted the information. He said that information of a similar nature had been obtained previously from the Foreign Office about Hyderabad matters. When asked by whom such information had been supplied he said that he could not tell, but he had heard so. Asked to put down in writing all the offers that he made, the Babu said he could not do it there, but asked witness to come up to his house and settle matters there, saying he lived at Gay Lodge, a house above the one occupied by witness. Witness declined to go to the Babu's house. It began to rain, and as witness thought the conversation could no longer be heard by Langley, he asked no more questions. The room the parties were in was on an upper storey, and had a corrugated iron roof. When the conversation ceased, Mr. Langley stepped out from the bath-room and arrested the Babu, telling him he did so on a charge of bribing a Government servant. Mr. Langley, witness said, had made certain notes in his note-book of the conversation which he had overheard at the time, and showed it to the Babu to whom he mentioned that he had noted the conversation. Mr. Langley produced his note-book and read from it parts of the conversation he had therein recorded. It was then that the Babu said he had merely come to Mr. Schorn to ask him for an appointment. Witness did not go through all the notes Mr. Langley had taken, but in the Babu's presence Langley compared the notes he had in his book with witness's impressions, and witness said at the time that the notes agreed with his impressions.

Witness was then asked: Did the Babu say anything to explain who the person was, if any, whom he was acting for? This was objected to by counsel for the defence on the ground that it was a leading question. The objection was overruled by the court.

Witness said the Babu told him he was an agent, and that he wanted this information for a Hyderabad man. He mentioned no names, nor did he give any particulars. Witness said he had never seen this Babu before.

Mr. Schorn was then cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity and said no one was present at the conversation which took place on the 12th June except himself and the Babu, nor was anybody present on the second occasion but the Babu and himself, Langley, the policeman, of course, being in the bath-room. When examined before Captain Beadon he did make the statement that the Babu said he was the agent of a man in Hyderabad and that he had been so employed for only a very short time. He did not say whose agent he was. He did not say before Captain Beadon that the Babu said he wanted the information for a Hyderabadi, nor did witness say he did not know the name of the Babu either on the 12th or the 13th June. In his report to his superior he put down everything that occurred on the 12th June. He made no written report of what occurred on the 13th.

Re-examined, witness said: When he said he didn't say whose agent he was he meant that he didn't mention any names. He was not asked in Captain Beadon's court any question as to whether the Babu had said he wanted the information for a Hyderabadi.

Mr. Langely, Deputy Inspector of Police, Simla, stated that he was well within hearing during the interview between Mr. Schorn and Gopal Chandar on the 13th June at the latter's house, and corroborated the statement of Mr. Schorn as to what had occurred.—(*Proceeding.*)

REPORTED RISING ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

Reports are current here that a more or less serious rising has taken place near Roshan on the Afghan Frontier. The intelligence, however, so far lacks official confirmation.

THE NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

It is notified in a *Gazette of India* Extraordinary that Mr. Chalmers has taken over charge as an ordinary Member of the Governor-General's Council to-day.

TELEGRAPH TO GILGIT.

The branch telegraph line to Kohala has just been completed. This will very materially facilitate telegraphic communication with Gilgit.

COLONEL MASSEY'S RETIREMENT.

Colonel Massey is permitted to reside out of India.

THE SETTLEMENT OF UNCULTURABLE LAND.

In accordance with orders of the Secretary of State, a bill will be drafted immediately to provide for the assessment and settlement of unculturable land throughout British India.

PERSO-BALUCHISTAN FRONTIER DELIMITATION.

The delimitation of the Perso-Baluch boundary is proceeding very satisfactorily.

Colonel Holdich, the British Agent, expects to finish the demarcation and return to Kelat about the 20th April.

DACOITY IN BELGAUM.

POONA, APRIL 8.

Two men and six women, of the Berad caste, were convicted of committing dacoity in the village of Deshnoor, some time back, at the Belgaum Sessions. One man was sentenced to transportation for life, and the other to two years' rigorous, and the six women to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

HEAVY THUNDERSTORM IN POONA.

Heavy thunderstorm, with smart showers of rain lasting some hours, passed over Poona this evening.

INDIAN MEDICAL REFORM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8.

A highly influential and representative meeting was held in the British Indian Association Rooms, on the 30th March, on the Indian Medical Reform, Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee, C.S.I., presiding. Dr. Bahadurjee, from Bombay, delivered an eloquent and exhaustive address. The *elite* of the independent medical profession was present. The meeting was of opinion that the two Military Medical Services should be amalgamated, and the Civil Medical Service separated from the Military Medical Service, and the status of Assistant Surgeons improved and placed upon the same footing with the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Services. The meeting appointed Dr. Bahadurjee as Delegate to England to ventilate the question before the British public and to give evidence before the Royal Commission.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here the day before yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 7.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

LISBON, APRIL 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda passed here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Khedive arrived here this evening.

SUEZ, APRIL 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta arrived here, from Colombo, yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 8.

Mail steamer Rome, from Australia, arrived.

The Florio and Rubattino Co.'s steamer Dominico Baldinno, Captain O. Campa, left Aden, for Bombay, on the evening of the 8th inst., and is expected to be in Bombay on the 13th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 13-16
Bar Silver	31 1-8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.

Turkish Route interrupted beyond Bagdad.

Cable Perim Massona interrupted. During interruption Man-of-War will leave Perim about every other day.

Amoor route interrupted between Blagowestschensk and Wladivostock.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24h ours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th April, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	8	2	17 p.m.	...	22
Suez	8	3	0 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 8th April, 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	42	..	4
" Karachi	...	23	..	3
" Madras	...	39	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 7.

10 p.m.	84·1

WEDNESDAY.—APRIL 8.

6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	88·3
2 p.m.	89·4
4 p.m.	87·1

THE inhabitants of the Isle of Wight (says *Truth*) are desirous to erect by public subscription a monument to the late Prince Henry of Battenberg as having occupied the post of Governor of their island. To this there can be no objection, but when it is suggested that the memorial should take the form of a red granite obelisk, and be erected in Carisbrooke Castle, it seems to me that a protest should be lodged against erecting anything so inappropriate and incongruous to the architecture of that picturesque old ruin. An obelisk is neither English nor German. If the idea of one finds favour in the Isle of Wight, at least it would be well to carry out the idea in some spot where this monstrosity does not interfere with any architectural or antiquarian surroundings.

THE editor of *To-day* is responsible for the following:—"A story about my irrepressible friend Mr. Rudyard Kipling reaches me from the other side—with variations, of course. Roughly speaking, comes to this: Kipling wrote a story for the *Ladies' Home Journal*, of Philadelphia. One chapter ended: 'He tossed off a glass of old Madeira, and left the room.' The editor of the *Journal* wired Kipling: 'Forbidden to mention wine in paper. Please change to something else.' Kipling wired back, 'Try Mellin's Food.'"

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PAST AND PRESENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The position of affairs in Cape Colony is likely to be very perplexing and dangerous, unless the rising of the Matabele at Buluwayo is promptly put a stop to. The whole of the Bush country along the coast during the last eleven years, from Kaffir land on the east to Mossel Bay to the westward, has been covered with Kaffir locations, and the Kaffirs swarm in great numbers now within the Colony. This has resulted from stupid class legislation.

A number of farmers, Dutch and English, managed in 1886 to get a law passed, by which any farmer who kept more than five adult Kaffirs on his farm would be liable to have his farm called a location, and would come under the Location Act, and be liable to be saddled with the expense of being made to pay for the maintenance of a Supervisor of Locations. The Boers or farmers got this law promulgated, in the hope of checking cattle-lifting, and sheep-stealing, and cattle-thefts generally. It is the creed of the Kaffir not to steal from his master, but he does not consider his master's neighbour's cattle and sheep at all sacred, and steals from them accordingly; but the result of this legislation was taken advantage of by some clever people to turn their farms into locations, and invite the Kaffirs to occupy them. I was residing at that time about eighteen miles from the large town of Port Elizabeth, having some farms in that locality, and the formation of a location by Mr. James Kirkwood on his farm on the Sundays River, in proximity to my lands, very soon brought it home to my mind that a small Kaffirland was established in my vicinity, for in a short time between two and three thousand Kaffirs had assembled there. Mr. Kirkwood was a very enterprising man, and set a centrifugal pump at work on the reaches of water on the Sundays River, by which a large expanse of ground could be irrigated, and the Kaffirs could irrigate their *mealies* (Indian corn) and pumpkin lands with great ease. It suited the Kaffirs exactly, for they were thus able to make their women cultivate in their gardens, whilst they kept up their old customs of acting as the lords of the creation, doing no manual work, except looking after their cattle, milking, and shooting or snaring the wild Bush bucks with which the country abounds. Being a Member of the Cape Legislative Assembly, my constituents, the Dutch farmers, were continually coming to me, complaining of the nuisance that this and other locations in the neighbourhood caused them, creating much alarm. They stated they did not trust the Kaffirs, as they had become, owing to their increased numbers, very saucy and insolent; and they did not know, if during their temporary absences from home, that their wives and children might not be murdered. A good number of farmers in consequence left the Bush Veldt, but as yet nothing untoward has happened. It can scarcely be understood how these very large districts are governed, for there are very few police. For instance, the district of Ustenhage, which has an area of 60,000 square miles, and a town of 4,600 inhabitants, has only a gaoler and twelve policemen, and the district duties are performed by eighteen mounted policemen. It is quite marvellous how order is maintained, but the magistrates are assisted by "Veldt Cornets" and justices of the peace, who are authorised to swear in their servants or dependents as special constables on any emergency arising to assist in the apprehension of criminals. But the country along the coast line is covered with Bush, which is in parts almost impenetrable owing to the prevalence of a kind of thorn which hooks on to one's clothing, and which the Dutch have nicknamed the "Uacht cen beetjee," or "stop a little."

Mr. Selous, the energetic gentleman who is at the head of affairs in Matabele land now, met me once in Port Elizabeth, and said that he heard there were a lot of elephants on my farms, and asked if he might come out and do some shooting. I, of course, invited him to come, telling him that on the previous day my people had counted sixty-nine big elephants, but they could not tell how many small ones there were in the herd. At a certain season of the year the elephants used to come down from the Zuur Berg Mountains, and "addo" to the Coega River, on which my farms were situated, in order to get food for their young calves, and graze on the "Knowie Boom" and "Speck Boom," or fat tree, which are both very succulent and which the elephants are very fond of. After spending about two months in that locality, and giving an infinity of trouble by scaring the shepherds and cow herds, the elephants go back to the mountains. However, Mr. Selous in due time arrived, and after breakfast he and his two companions went down to the river, taking their guns with them. About three hours afterwards, they returned, as there was no prospect of shooting elephants, the jungle being impracticable, just high enough to enable the elephants to see you, whereas you had great difficulty in seeing them, and they could attack you suddenly. It was altogether too risky a business, so he packed up his guns and returned to Port Elizabeth. I have digressed in telling this story, in order to explain the nature of the country along the coasts of the Colony, in which the Cape Legislature have allowed these Kaffir locations to be organised. I can sympathise very sincerely with the farmers, both Dutch and English, in the Eastern provinces of Cape Colony, who are in a state of alarm at what is occurring at Buluwayo. The Kaffirs within the Colony are obliged to wear trousers and shirts when they frequent the colonial towns, but the moment they get back to their locations, they discard these garments of civilisation, and put on their *karosses*, or skin blankets, in which they think they look very lordly.

I cannot help thinking that there has been some disturbance within the Colony, for it has been for a long time predicted; they have not abjured their warlike customs, as is seen from the fact that when the time comes round for the ceremony of circumcision to be performed, and the young men are supposed to have emerged into adolescence, and become "Amaquato," or warriors, they regularly go into camp and dress themselves with short red petticoats, perform scouting, and keep regular watches, and organize surprises amongst themselves, and go generally through all the evolutions and discipline of a Kaffir's war education, which includes being able to endure hunger and thirst. After these ordeals they are supposed to be fit to take a wife if they can buy one, and commence cattle-lifting on their own account. One of the members of the Cape Legislative Council endeavoured to suppress these assemblies of the "Amaquato," but I do not know if he succeeded. He objected to it on account of the quantity of the Kaffir beer and honey beer that was consumed on these occasions, and sought to make them illegal, not because it kept up the martial ardour of the Kaffirs.

I was a Justice of the Peace for my ward Coega, the river on which my farms were situated, and one day a tenant of the name of Nicholas Oosthenzern, who rented a farm from me, came to report that he had lost four heifers, and that he could not trace their "spoor," or foot marks, as the ground was so hard, but that there were Kaffirs, who were known to be cattle thieves, residing on the adjoining farm of Sand Fontein. I told him he had better try and obtain some trace of the animals, and I would have the thieves caught. Two days afterwards there was a heavy thunderstorm, and my tenant Nicholas came again, and said that three of the heifers had returned home, and his son had gone on the return "spoor" or the tracks of these heifers, and he was quite sure they had come from Sand Fontein. So I collected some men and went over to Sand Fontein, where I found in the middle of the thick Bush a lot of Kaffir huts, and some pots on the fires in which meat was being boiled. We could make nothing of this discovery as the Kaffirs assented that they had purchased the meat in Ustenhage, a town six miles distant. Being, however, of an enquiring turn of mind, and feeling rather nonplussed, I rode on to the top of a little hillock, and, looking down over the Bush, I saw some smoke rising, and it occurred to me there might be some more cooking going on there. I, therefore, went down, and following a blind pathway, I found another hut, and an old Kaffir and his wife also boiling meat. I was questioning them as to where they got the meat from, when my pointer bitch, "Belle," made a scuffling and scratching inside the hut, and on looking I saw she was tugging at the skin of an animal. I called out, and the people on coming indentified the skin and horn as those of Nicholas Oosthenzern's lost heifer, that had been slaughtered. I, therefore, collected the meat and the skin and horns of the heifer, had it put into baskets, and made the women carry it all to the magistrate in Ustenhage, and the parties concerned were duly convicted and punished. This discovery led to several other cattle thefts being proved against this lot of Kaffirs. I forget to mention that when approaching the huts, two men, who were at work in the Bush; the moment they saw me ran away. I learnt that a man of the name of Jantjee, a notorious cattle thief, had his wife and hut in the Bush, so I deputed two men in the middle of the night to watch near the hut, and in the morning seize him, as I considered he was nearly sure to return to his wife at night. My suspicions were correct, and he was seized; but after being convicted and being conveyed in the train to the Breakwater in Cape Town, this hero of cattle-lifters jumped from the carriage, and got clear off.

Your telegram mentioning that five thousand men have been ordered to be sent to the Cape has astonished me, as the British Government have hitherto been contented to hold dominion over this enormous territory without paying for its protection—indeed, there is only one English Regiment in the country, at Cape Town. It is scarcely credible that from the borders of Natal on the east to the mouths of the Orange River on the west coast, a distance of sea-board of upwards of 2,000 miles, that one Regular Regiment of Infantry represents our sole Military Force. Natal is a separate Colony. However, there are at King William's town in Kaffirland 350 of the Cape Mounted Police paid for by the Colony. At Graham's town there is a small force of Volunteer Artillery and four guns, and at Port Elizabeth, the greatest Emporium for trade in the Colony, where there is the terminus of a great railway system, there is a Volunteer Regiment, called "Prince Alfred's Rifles," 250 strong. They have proved themselves very efficient in Border conflicts. At Ustenhage, twenty miles distant from Port Elizabeth, where there is a large number of railway workshops, there is also a force of about 200 Volunteers under Captain Thornton, the Superintendent of the Locomotive establishment. I tried to get the Ustenhage Volunteers' two guns, as the town is situated in the middle of the Bush, but failed. At Cape Town, as before stated, there is one English Infantry Regiment and some Garrison Artillery, and also two Regiments of Volunteers. Your telegram saying that 5,000 British troops are to be despatched to the Cape is cheering news, but it is a great pity that it has not been despatched from Bombay under General Gatacre, instead of from England. If there is to be any contest with the Transvaal, the Native troops being employed would less accentuate the race animosities which the Dutch still cherish. Besides, the Indian troops are more mobile, cost less, are more easily fed, and better equipped to take the field and enter on campaign at once.

No wonder need be expressed at other nations looking with greedy eyes and coveting Cape Colony and its Diamond fields and Gold fields, and our large and extensive dominion. They know there is no force to speak of in the large territory to protect it, and the withdrawal of our troops has a good deal to do with the attitude of Oom Paul Kruger and the Transvaalers. The English Government have been trying to govern alien races without troops to uphold and enforce our power. The English race is numerically small in Cape Colony, and the Kaffirs and Dutch predominate.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON, MAJOR-GENERAL.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL A. G. CREAGH, R. A., officiates in command of the Bombay District.

COLONEL W. C. BLACK, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, officiates as A. A.-G., Head-quarters, Bombay command.

CAPTAIN J. A. L. HOLDAM, 1st Gordon Highlanders, is appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Lieutenant-General Sir William Lockhart, commanding the forces, Punjab.

THE following appointments have been made:—19th Punjab Infantry: 2nd-Lieutenant F. T. Duhan to be officiating Wing officer on transfer from the 24th Punjab Infantry. 12th Madras Infantry: Lieutenants L. H. Bicketts and W. W. F. C. Musgrave, to be Adjutant and Quartermaster, respectively. 29th Bombay Infantry: Major A. L. Sinclair, D. S. O., from the 27th Bombay Infantry to be Commandant. 2nd-Lieutenant A. G. M. Hogg, from 22nd Bombay Infantry, to be officiating Wing officer.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION IN THE N. W. P.

THE NEW QUALIFICATION RULES.

THE following order of the High Court, dated the 31st March, appears in the Provincial "Gazette" of last Saturday:—

On the 1st January 1899 the following rule will be substituted for rule 191 of the Rules of the 30th November 1889 and will take effect from that tate:—

191. Any person holding (a) a certificate of the Registrar of the Allahabad University that the degree of LL.B. of the University has been conferred upon him and that such degree was conferred upon him on his having actually obtained not less than fifty per centum of the aggregate marks obtainable at the examination and that before being examined for that degree he had passed an examination for the degree of B.A. of the said University of a standard not lower than the standard for such examination in force on the first of January 1896, and had after passing such examination for the degree of B.A. attended not less than 75 per centum of the lectures; in law delivered during two consecutive annual courses taken together in a college affiliated to the said University, or, (b) a certificate of qualification as a Vakil of the High Court granted under the Rules of the Court relating to Legal Practioners, and who is not under suspention may, within one year, or such further time as the Chief Justice and Judges present for the time being in Allahabad may for any special reason allow, from the date of such certificate, apply to be admitted to the Roll of Vakils of the Court.

Provided always that, unless the Chief Justice and Judges then present in Allahabad shall in any special case otherwise direct, no applicant shall be admitted to the Roll of Vakils of the Court until he shall have satisfied the Chief Justice and Judges that he has a competent knowledge of Hindustani (Urdu) and can speak it fluently.

THE British Consul at Ispahan in a recent report on the trade of the Yezd district, mentions that, next to the cultivation and weaving of silk, the most important industry there is the production of *henna* and *reng*, two dyes used from ancient times all over the East in the adornment of the person. They are applied to the nails, hands, feet, and hair, and in Persia the venerable grey beard is a rarity, for it is dyed bright red or black. *Henna* is the *Lawsonia inermis* of botany, and grows wild in the Bam district of Persia. In some places it is used for dyeing woollen fabrics yellow or brown, when alum and sulphate of iron are employed. *Reng* seems to be a species of wood (*isatis tinctoria*), which is cultivated in Bam; but, unlike *henna*, which is a shrub, *reng* is an annual. It produces a deep black dye, and is the hairdye of the country. The treatment of both is the same. The leaf is pulverised in mills which form a feature of life in Yezd. There are 35 of them in the town, with an average of two stones each, which are cut from the flint-rock in the mountains of Mehriz, about 36 miles off. They are usually 8ft. in diameter by about 2ft. thick, and the whole mill is worked by a camel. About 2¼ cwt. a day of the leaf can be crushed, three camels taking it in turns. When ground to fine powder the *henna* is packed in bags of 25 drachms each and is exported to all parts of Persia and the Caucasus. When prepared it costs 2d. to 3d. per lb., the cheapest quality finding its way into the wilds of Kurdistan, the finest into the palaces of Teheran. The *henna* bags are packed in native cotton cloth, printed entirely by hand with pure vegetable dyes. The reason why plain cloth is not used is that in the uncivilized places to which much of the *henna* goes the poor purchasers are glad to have prints which they can use in many ways, and can, if they wish, readily sell. The prints when finished costs three farthings a yard.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held, yesterday afternoon, when there were present: Messrs. R. H. Vincent, T. W. Cuffe, S. Rebsch, Ebrahim Rahimtula, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Drs. Katrak and A. G. Viegas, and Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Acting Commissioner.

The chair was given to Mr. S. Rebsch, on the motion of Mr. Dharamsi, seconded by Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

The first business being the election of the Chairman, Mr. Dharamsi, in accordance with a notice of motion, moved that Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna be reappointed Chairman of the Committee for the ensuing year. He said that he felt great pleasure in submitting the proposition to the meeting which, he ventured to say, would meet with the hearty concurrence of the members. (Applause.) He thought he was giving expression to the general feelings and views of the members of the Committee, when he said that during the past year, when Dr. Bhalchandra had been the Chairman of the Committee, he discharged the onerous and responsible duties appertaining to that high office with marked ability, and to the great satisfaction of them all. (Applause.) Dr. Bhalchandra, in accepting the office last year, had to make great sacrifices, for, as they all knew, he had a very large practice in the profession, of which he was a worthy member. He had attended every meeting of the Committee. (Applause.) Dr. Bhalchandra, besides attending the meetings and guiding the conduct of their business, had to lay the various propositions and recommendations of the Committee before the Corporation, which required a close study of the different questions. He did not know why it should fall to the lot of the chairman to submit all such proposals to the Corporation, but since that had been the practice observed for some years past, it would be well if members would take up some of these proposals and relieve the chairman to a great extent. (Hear, hear.) Last year, when Dr. Bhalchandra was placed in the chair, Mr. Dharamsi remembered having heard him say that, although his accepting the office of the chairman involved a certain amount of sacrifice, he would try to discharge the duties to the best of his abilities; and he thought that Dr. Bhalchandra had surpassed all their best and highest expectations. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposition with very great pleasure. He believed the Committee was unanimous in believing that Dr. Bhalchandra had fulfilled the duties of his office in an extremely able manner, and as a mark of their appreciation of his valuable services during the year they must appoint him to that high office once more as their chairman. (Applause.)

The proposition was put to vote, and carried unanimously amidst applause.

Mr. Rebsch, shaking hands with Dr. Bhalchandra and giving him the chair, congratulated him upon his being re-elected their chairman.

Dr. Bhalchandra, in taking the chair amidst applause, tendered the Committee his most hearty thanks for the honour they had done him in again electing him their chairman. As was observed by him last year when he was given the chair for the first time, he sincerely wished that the office had been given to some other member of the Committee, who was better qualified than he. ("No, no.") Last year he had responded to the call of duty, and as it was the unanimous wish of the members that he should continue to fill the office for a further period of one year, he readily and cheerfully met their wishes. (Applause.) As remarked by Mr. Dharamsi, he was able to attend all the meetings of the Committee last year, and hoped to do the same during the current year. Though the duties of the chair were onerous and responsible to a great extent, they were considerably lightened by the hearty co-operation of members and the kind support of their worthy Commissioner and the ever-ready and cordial assistance rendered by Mr. Barrow, the Secretary. (Applause.) In conclusion, the chairman welcomed the two new members, Mr. Kabraji and Dr. Katrak. The former was one of their old colleagues, while the second, though entirely new to that body, was a gentleman well-versed in matters of sanitation and the health of the city. (Applause.)

CONVERSION OF A TANK INTO A PUBLIC PARK.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, No. 26,708, dated the 31st ultimo, from the Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the Corporation's Resolution No. 13,420, dated the 13th February, 1896, as to the means of providing for the cost of filling in the Babula Tank, and its conversion into a public park.

On the motion of Mr. Cuffe, it was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the cost of the filling in of the tank and conversion of the same into a public park, the charge to be met by loan funds.

THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

The Committee discussed "in camera" the letter to the Chairman from the Commissioner expressing his opinion on the question of the appointment of an Acting Municipal Secretary. Mr. J. Leask, Assistant Health Officer, Mr. W. Pearson, Revenue and Refund Officer, and Mr. Nanabhoy B. Masani were duly proposed and seconded for the office, and after some discussion Mr. Leask was appointed acting Secretary, during Mr. Barrow's absence on privilege leave for three months.

UNAUTHORISED EXCESSES.

The Committee discussed letter to the Secretary, No. 26,737, dated the 31st ultimo, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the grant of Rs. 8,600, from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the excess in the grants for 1895-96, for repairs to carts under the heading "Conservancy" and "Halalkhor" Branches.

The Committee then recommended the Corporation to sanction the grant, stating that the Committee were informed by the Commissioner that he would take steps with a view to prevent the recurrence of these excesses, and he had intimated to those officers that, in the event of future excesses being unauthorisedly incurred, they would be held personally responsible.

After transacting some more business, the Committee adjourned.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, under the command of Captain F. M. Barwick, will sail, today, for England, with 19 officers, 7 ladies, and 15 children, 433 non-commissioned officers and men, 72 women, and 160 children; she calls at Aden on her way home and disembarks 43 men rank-and-file, 5 women, and 6 children, and embarks 2 officers. The following are the names of the officers:—

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.

- Col J Walker and daughter, R A
- Surg-Major H A H Charlton, A M Staff
- Surg-Major T B Moffitt, A M Staff
- Major and Mrs W H Frith and infant, R A
- Vety-Major and Mrs J W Evans, A V Dept
- Capt J R Langley, R A
- Lieut and Mrs R A Bragg and 4 children, P W Dept
- Lieut and Mrs G R Blogg and 5 children, South Stafford
- Lieut F G Fuller, R E
- Lieut and Mrs C J Windham and infant, I S Corps
- Lieut H G Benn, I S Corps
- Lieut W J H de Montmorency, D C L I
- Lieut S H E Nicholas, I S Corps
- Lieut G M Morris, I S Corps
- Lieut W J K Rettie, R A
- Lieut E F Milner, R I Regt
- Lieut H G Geary, R A
- Lieut A K Rawlins, I S Corps
- 2nd Lieut H H Spronle, East Surrey
- Wife of Capt S M Renny and 3 children, R A

FROM ADEN TO ENGLAND.

- Capt C E Reynolds, R A
- 2nd Lieut H T Hart, R A

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey disposed of the following matters:—

RE TALAKCHAND HARNATH AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for an interim order. The Official Assignee informed the Judge that the insolvents had done nothing in the matter of their insolvency; and his lordship in consequence refused the extension of the interim order asked for.

RE ISMAIL MAHOMED.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. His lordship granted the application.

RE JEWAJEE NATHUBHOY AND OTHERS.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvents were granted two months' extension of their interim order.

RE HAROON HAJEE ESSA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for two months' extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE DWARKADAS GUNGADAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for a month's extension of the interim order, with leave to service notices. The application was granted.

RE JEYPAL SEJPAL.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Matubhoy and Jamietram, on behalf of a creditor, moved for an adjudication as an insolvent, remarking that the trader was a cotton merchant, and having met with reverses, had stopped payment on the 25th ultimo, but had, with a view to defraud the general body of creditors, assigned the outstandings to certain creditors of his choice. His lordship declared the trader an insolvent, and ordered him to file his schedule within thirty days.

RE ERNEST ROBERT TRIM.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY OF TO-DAY.

IN view of the conflict shortly to be expected on the Egyptian frontier, writes a "Pioneer" correspondent, it will be interesting to consider the strength of the contending Powers and the organisation and distribution of their forces.

The "debacle" of 1882 left Egypt without an army which it was necessary to re-create. But it is always more difficult to construct than destroy—how much more, only those know who had to face the uphill task. The army of 1882 was practically limited to 6,000 men, but this has grown, as little by little the value of the new troops was discovered, till, in 1887, the present limits were reached. The great difficulty was the officers' question; for the officers of the old Egyptian army were naturally not a satisfactory body of men, and until cadets could be trained in the military schools it was difficult to replace them. The system adopted was a modified conscription. That is to say, out of the number so available each year a certain proportion would be chosen by lot. From these were exempted bread-winners, theological students, and many other classes. It is said that the proportion of exemptions was sometimes as high as 45 per cent. The terms of service are six years in the army, five in the police, and four in the reserve. The recruit does not join as a rule till 23 years of age. This system did not at first apply to the inhabitants of the great towns nor to the Soudanese population resident in Egypt. Little by little the work done began to show fruit. The recruit, well fed, well clothed, and regularly if not well paid, no longer dreads the conscription as worse than death. Exempted men have frequently been known to offer themselves for enlistment, preferring military service to the daily toil of the fellah; and in this year of grace the utmost contentment and good feeling prevails amongst all ranks. Ginnis, Suakin, Toski, Tokar soon showed that the new Egyptian soldier was under good direction, capable of a certain steady enduring valour. His character has been well summed up. "Initiative the Egyptian has not; decision he has not; but placed in a position in which he must quickly commit himself on a question of life or death, he, with confidence in his commander, will endure with fortitude." The Egyptain cavalry is recruited solely from the fellaheen or peasantry of the delta. Very few of the recruits have ever been on a horse before joining, and do not shape well for horsemen. The seat is stiff and constrained and the hands leave much to be desired, but it is rare to see a man thrown or one who cannot manage his horse. The arms are—front rank, lance, all swords and carbine carried on the saddle. The horse used is the Syrian Arab, a most enduring and fearless animal, but somewhat inclined to "take hold" in his gallop. The winter dress of the man is a blue lancer tunic with black putties. In summer khaki is worn. Owing to frequent changes of commanders and other causes the cavalry has perhaps not quite kept up with the sister arms. Still much good work has been done lately. The scouting is now intelligently performed, and the riding and gallop in line much improved. It is perhaps to be regretted that the services of officers accustomed to Native Cavalry were not requisitioned in the first instance from India. It is work which has a cachet of its own, to which the regular officers take some time to get accustomed. Major Burn-Murdoch, Royal Dragoons, is in command of the cavalry, and has with him Captain Legge, 20th Hussars; Captain Mahon, 8th Hussars, and Captain Adams, 2nd Dragoons. It is usual to have an English officer at each of the principal stations of the Egyptian army, while the headquarters are at Cairo.

Artillery.—The artillery is the arm which perhaps shows to best effect the training of the English officer. The Egyptian has always shown special aptitude for the duties of a gunner. At Alexandria, with indifferent leadership and material, he stood manfully to his guns. And now the strong alert fellah thoroughly well trained by his English officers, shows a devotion to his work which it would be hard to equal. The technical work of the gunner, with its thousand details, seems admirably adapted to fill the intellectual wants of the Egyptian mind. To load and fire his guns, to attend to its numerous wants rounds off the ambition of the Egyptian soldier. He is a most creditable marksman; drills with great speed and steadiness, and keeps his animals and gear in most excellent condition. The enormous strength of his back and loins—the fruit of long days of labour at the snagdoop or water-lift—give him great advantages as a garrison or mountain gunner.

The horse battery of the Egyptian army is drawn by Syrian horses of the same quality as those which carry the cavalry. The draught is pole. The guns are light Krupp. On good going and with a plentiful water-supply this battery can do good service, as is shown by the actions of Toski and Gemaizeh; but in heavy ground, or far from water, it would soon lose its efficiency. A 14-2 Arab is not suited to gun draught.

The field batteries are provided with the Krupp mountain gun carried on mules, with a second or relief line of camels.

The garrison battalion is organised on the same lines, as the garrison companies in the English service, and provides for the fixed defences of Suakin and the frontier. Major Parsons, R.A., is in command of the artillery, and has with him Captains Young, Lawrie and Peake of the same regiment.

Infantry.—Of the thireen Infantry battalions of the Egyptin army, the first eight are purely Egyptian, the remainder Soudanese. As the terms of service in the two classes are entirely distinct it will be well to describe them separately. The Egyptian battalion is filled entirely by conscription and is composed of fellaheen soldiers. Its strength is about 800 men, divided into four companies. The first four battalions have three English officers per battalion, the remainder are officered by native officers. These battalions drill and handle their arms with great precision, but at manœuvres in the field are somewhat slow. The musketry is very fair and the discipline and interior economy admirable. The clothing is blue with the universal fez or larbouche, of European cut and fashion. The arm is the Martini-Henry, with brown leather accoutrements. Each battalion has a small transport establishment. There is no married establishment and the men are accommodated in permanent barracks. The rates of pay are: Private, £3-12; Corporal, £4-16; Sergeant, £-6. Soldiers re-engaging receive an increase of pay. The rations are excellent and abundant. There is an amusing story to the effect that when one of the Egyptian battalions was first raised, it was found necessary to prohibit the men on holidays from practising drill "for more than" eight hours per diem. If not true, this story is certainly "ben trovato" as the fellah soldier certainly displays a remarkable aptitude for picking up drill or gymnastic exercises.

The Soudanese battalion is organised on entirely different principles. The enlistment is voluntary, the pay higher, and the terms of service practically for life. Married establishments are entertained and move with the regiment. These battalions were for the most part raised from deserters from the Khalifa's Bazingers or black riflemen, men of the Shilluk or Dinka tribe, but men have been enlisted in Lower Egypt and elsewhere. This source of supply is not considered satisfactory. The Soudanese soldier is a very interesting study; his character being a mixture of strange contrasts.

Not so quick to learn his drill as the Egyptian: in action he is full of fire and go, and requires more control. Simple as a child he is as brave as a lion. Though quiet in quarters, he can be like a savage in action. In a word, he is like a child, requiring the firm but gentle control of some person he loves and trusts. A Mahomedan by profession, he is fond of tobacco and the other sex, but still fonder of "Merissa" or native beer. To appreciate the man one must see him erect and alert on parade in the morning, in the evening revolving and grimacing round the watch fire of some cannibal Fanto dance. In consequence of these characteristics the Soudanese battalion, though of the same strength as the Egyptian, is organised in six instead of four companies and has a larger proportion of English officers. There can be no doubt about the fighting qualities of the Soudanese soldier, but the difficulty of recruiting them is great; there is no reserve and many of the men at present serving cannot have many years of good service in them, and a glance at the map will show that the recruiting grounds of these battalions have for some years been practically closed.

On the other hand, attempts have lately been made to call out and train the reserves of the Egyptian troops; while the extension of the conscription, with liberty to purchase exemption, to the inhabitants of the large towns, should place a considerable sum of money at the disposal of the Egyptian War Ministry.

The Egyptian ranks are: Sirdar or Commander-in-Chief; Farik or Lieutenant-General; Lewa or Major-General; Mirabai or Colonel; Kaimakam or Lieutenant-Colonel; Bimbashi or Major; Saghkolaghsi or Adjutant-Major; Yuzbashi or Captain; Malazim Awal or Lieutenant; Malazim Tani or 2nd-Lieutenant; Shawusp or Sergeant; Onbashi or Corporal; Nafar or Private.

The native officer cannot expect to rise beyond Kaimakam of a native commanded battalion.

IN connection with the false reports of the assassination of Signor Crispi, it may be recalled that several attempts have been made upon his life. Since the last one, it is said that he has constantly worn under his shirt a light, but solid, coat of mail. So a Genoese newspaper some time ago declared. Crispi and the King have long been good enough friends, but the statesman at the outset of his Ministerial career was threatened by a serious danger in the hostility of his Royal master. On one occasion Crispi, in his official capacity, received an invitaion to dinner at the Quirinal. The wives of other Ministers were included in their husband's honours; but Madame Crispi was passed over unnoticed. Infuriated at the insult, Crispi sought the Royal Secretary. "Tell Her Majesty that if amends are not made to Madame Crispi by this evening, within forty-eight hours a Republic is proclaimed in Italy." The threat had the desired effect; the King interposed, and mattere were put right.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Viceroy, Lady Elgin and Lady Elizabeth Bruce reached the Bodyguard Lines at Dehra at 5-35 p.m. on Saturday, having lunched at Mahand at 3. They were met by an escort of the Dehra Dun Mounted Rifle, under Major Leslie Rogers, near the Bindal, and were escorted by them through the City and Civil Station. The Viceroy inspected the escort and congratulated them on their splendid turn out.

COLONEL MEIKLEJOHN, commanding the troops in the Tochi Valley, officiates as Colonel on the Staff at Fyzabad, while Colonel A. H. Turner acts in command of the Bundelkhand District. Colonel Gaselee, 5th Gurkhas, officiates as Colonel on the Staff at Cawnpore.

A SERIOUS fire occurred at Naini Tal on Sunday, the old "Secretariat" being completely burned out. The building was being used as the Diocesan Boys' School, the Lieutenant-Governor being in occupation of the Sherwood Boys' High School. The scholars are housed temporarily in the Volunteer Club, but their ultimate disposal is likely to be a difficult matter as there are no large buildings vacant in Naini Tal.

MR. E. B. STEEDMAN, Deputy Commissioner of Simla, retires from the service directly. Mr. R. G. Thomson, as already stated, succeeds to the post in November. Meanwhile Mr. Beckett from Rawalpindi will officiate, Captain Beadon holding charge until his arrival.

THE suit which was instituted against Government and Colonel Scott, Commanding 11th Bengal Lancers, by Sardar Gurmukh Singh, of Rawalpindi, to recover Rs. 1,60,000 for damages in connection with the breach of an alleged lease of the Margala Rakh in the Rawalpindi district, has been dismissed *in toto*, with costs.

IT is rumoured in Pondicherry that Monsieur Fontaneilles, the French engineer who was lately sent out from France to superintend the construction of the Karrikal-Peralom Railway, and to report upon the past and present railway operations of the French-Indian Colonies, has been instructed to draw up a scheme for re-organising the Colonial Public Works Department, and that he will submit a project in time for discussion and disposal before M. Clement Thomas leaves India.

IT is understood not to be the intention of Government to inflict fines on the inhabitants of the localities concerned in the last Moplah outbreak. Persons implicated in it will be arrested and tried before the Magistrates, and, if necessary, committed to the Sessions. This disinclination to put in force the Moplah Outrages Act, in favour of the trial of offenders by the ordinary procedure is, we consider, a move in the right direction. There are persons possessing an intimate knowledge of Malabar who regard this antiquated Act as the chief cause of these riots, in that the fear of its summary administration and heavy penalties converts ordinary rowdyism into extraordinary fanaticism.

SEVERAL people have from time to time contemplated making the experiment of starting a sheep farm on the Uva patnas, Ceylon, but hitherto nothing has come of the suggestion. It has remained for Mr. E. Gordon Grinlinton, of Nuwara Eliya, to take up the matter seriously and he has secured from Government the lease of about 2,000 acres of fine grazing land below Hethersett Estate, Nuwara Eliya, on the Fort MacDonald side, and intends to give sheep farming there a really practical trial. He has already imported a large batch of sheep from Australia, and 203 of them are now grazing on the Nuwara Eliya racecourse preparatory to being put on the land he has leased from Government. This flock of sheep is, the *Times of Ceylon* understands, only his first consignment. Others are to follow until 1,000 head are located on the property. Mr. Grinlinton is very sanguine of the success of his experiment.

THE working of the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the half-year ended 31st December, 1895, the accounts of which have just been completed, exhibit very satisfactory results. The gross earning amounted to Rs. 82,07,751, the working expenses to Rs. 26,47,453, and the net earnings to Rs. 55,60,298, yielding a return of 5·17 per cent. on the capital expended. The noticeable feature in the account is the comparatively small percentage on gross earnings, viz., 32·26, at which the line has been worked during the half year, or very nearly 4 per cent. lower than that of the corresponding period of the preceding year. Considering the difficult and complicated system to work these results must be regarded as highly creditable to the management. These figures show conclusively what a line can do under State management. The working of railways owned by the State through private agencies has been frequently urged upon the attention of Government by the public in India and in England, upon the very flimsy ground that State lines can be worked more economically by private companies. The results just attained on the Eastern Bengal Railway, one of the most complicated lines in India, will come as a surprise to these illusionists.

THE Madras Government has sanctioned the proposal that the Engineers-in-Chief of railways under construction in this Presidency should be invested with power to appoint Revenue Inspectors, &c., without obtaining the previous sanction of Government in order to avoid delay in the acquisition of land for their lines.

IT is proposed instead of employing female ticket collectors on the South Indian Railway, to employ female attendants to travel in the women's compartments. The sanction of the Board of Directors to this measure has been asked for.

WE understand that Mr. R. H. Greaves, District and Sessions Judge of Sylhet and Sessions Judge of Cachar, who is the senior Civilian in Assam, excepting the Chief Commissioner, proposes to retire from the service some time next May. Mr. Greaves has been a very staunch friend of the missionaries throughout his service in India, and his benefactions to Missions and to the poor of all castes and creeds have always been more than liberal ; his loss will be keenly felt by the Missions as well as by the poor.

A SPECIAL Army Order announces that a gratuity will be issued to the troops engaged in Ashanti. Every officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, and private employed in the expedition will be entitled to participate in the grant. The amounts range from about £60 to 30s.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 28th March was 480, against 425 and 350 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 90. There were 179 deaths from cholera, against 114 and 101 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 125. There were four deaths from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There was one death from tetanus, against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 144 and 33 respectively, against 170 and 37 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 53·6 per mille per annum, against 37·1, the mean of the last five years.

IT is reported that the conditions of peace promised by Menelik were immediate evacuation of Adigrat, the withdrawal of the Italian forces to the frontiers according to the treaty of Uccialli, prohibition of the construction of fortifications in Erythrea, an engagement to reject any proposal of friendship or alliance beyond the frontier, the constitution of a buffer state under a chief acceptable to Menelik, and engagement by the latter to protect Erythrea from the dervishes.

THERE was a meeting in London the day the mail left to protest against the increased Naval Estimates. Mr. Gladstone wrote a letter, and said that his opinion on the subject was of the most decided character, but he had retired from public life and could offer no advice. Sir Wilfred Lawson presided, and advocated the education of the people concerning these great armaments, teaching them the folly of the whole thing. Resolutions against overwhelming armaments were adopted.

H. E. SIR ARTHUR HAVELOCK, when he takes his seat as President of the Legislative Council of Fort St. George for the first time on Wednesday next, will be greeted by a formidable array of interpellations, no less than 59 questions, some sub-divided into four or five headings, figuring on the agenda paper. The interpellations are, broadly speaking, fair ones, but we think the Honourable Members might have put them in briefer form. The most noteworthy instance is the Hon'ble Mr. Vijayaraghava Chariar's questions about the transfer of the Headquarters of the Wynaad taluq from Manantoddy to Vayitri, a matter of great interest to a large number of people in the Wynaad, but which surely might have been put much more concisely. To judge from questions Nos. 29 and 30, it looks as if the Hon'ble Member has been incorrectly informed. Manantoddy is no more a sanitarium than Vayitri ; the latter town is within 35 miles of the present West Coast terminus of the Madras Railway, while Manantoddy will only be within 50 miles of the railway when it reaches Tellicherry. The main points in the contention are contained in the twenty-seventh and thirty-first questions.

AMONG the distinguished British subjects whose remains have been removed to the new Protestant cemetery at Venice in prepetuity graves is Mr. George Payne Rainford James, who was British Consul-General there, and the author of "The History of Charlemagne," "The Memoirs of Great Commanders," "The History of the Life of Richard Cœur de Lion," "The Life of Henry IV. of France," and a multitude of novels, besides some poetical works. Our Consul had the remains exhumed and re-buried in a freehold, sunny piece of ground in the new cemetery, with the memorial stone, on which is the following : "His merits as a writer are known wherever the English language is, and as a man they rest on the hearts of many."

IN spite of all rumours that the Siberian Railway is to run down from Chita through Manchuria to Port Arthur, there is a strong body of well-informed opinion (writes a St. Petersburg correspondent) which says that poor despised Vladivostock itself combines all the strategic and commercial advantages for which Russia looks. This view found confirmation in the facts adduced by M. Nikenof at the last meeting of the Imperial Society for the encouragement of the Russian Mercantile Marine. Having first dismissed the pretensions of several havens in the neighbourhood of Vladivostock,—showing that one lacked fresh water, another was blocked with oysters, and so on—M. Nikonof sang the praises of Vladivostock's own harbour, the Bay of Zolotoy Rog, or Golden Horn. In the first place, the land surrounding this bay is well adapted for the necessary buildings, and there is a stream which might be made to supply the place with fresh water. The area of sea water available to big vessels is nearly two square miles, with a coast line of eight miles, owing to the irregularity of its conformation. The chief objection brought against the port is, of course, that it freezes from the end of November to the middle of March ; but it is a mistake of fact to look upon this objection as a serious one. A single iceboat could keep the bay open to navigation, thanks to the N. E. and N. W. winds, whsch would carry the ice out to sea. The prevalence of fogs has also been greatly exaggerated, and that difficulty may be solved by instituting light-houses with fog-horns. As to the objection that the Russian squadron at Vladivostock might find itself shut in in the Sea of Japan, it would need a squadron twice as strong to bar the passage of the Corea Strait, inasmuch as that Strait consists of two waterways ; besides, there is always an exit at the north end of the Sea of Japan.

A WRITER in the Indian *National Magazine*, in an account of the rise and progress of Native journalism, tells a story which shows how roughly the Bengali editor of byegone days was treated by his own countrymen. One Sreenath Roy edited a weekly paper called the *Rasaraj* and he was foolish enough to publish a letter charging Raja Raj Narain Roy of Andul in the Howarh District with having promoted the marriage of two Brahmins with low caste women. Further, aspersions were cast upon the Raja's mother who was alleged to have acted heartlessly towards him in the pursuit of her own pleasures. We read that "at 8 a.m. on January 13th, 1840, while the editor was getting into a hackney near College Square, he was seized, gagged, assaulted, stripped almost naked, taken to Pathuriaghatta and thence to Andul." The party of men who kidnapped him were durwans in the employ of the Raja and the unfortunate man was spirited away into the country, there apparently to be kept in close confinement. His friends obtained a writ of Habeas Corpus and Narain Roy had to appear before the High Court. The leading counsel of the day were engaged in the case and eventually the Raja was mulcted in a fine of Rs. 1,000. He was probably well content to pay this sum as he had vindicated his honour in the eyes of his friends. At the present time kidnapping of this kind would be followed by prompt action on the part of the police and something more than a fine would be inflicted upon the offender ; but in 1840 the Press was not held in much esteem and the chastisement of a native editor was probably considered no very serious matter. The Bengali journalist of to-day usually devotes his attention to Government officers. He can, however, assail a Raja with impunity, for durwans and lathials can no longer be let loose upon him. One cannot help wondering what would occur if the British *Raj* in India passed away and native scribes had no longer "alien officials" to badger. Their days in the land would be numbered if they ventured then to attack those in authority.

IN view of what the Minister for War lately said regarding the revived popularty and the efficiency of the Volunteer force, and the War Office plans of re-arming it with the new rifles, some remarks made by Major-General Molyneux in his newly-published book on his South African and Egyptian service may be summarised here. The General has seen as much of the Volunteers as most regular soldiers. He speaks of "a Volunteer battalion at Aldershot from St. Martin's-le-Grand, of which the men were almost as soldier-like, and much more intelligent, than men of the line." A Bloomsbury battalion is spoken of in similar terms. A Mancheester regiment, that went all the way to Aldershot for a week's drill with regular troops, "excelled the latter in physique, and fell not far short of them in manœvring." General Molyneux has served as a saff-officer at six Volunteer reviews. Taking them all in all, he is proud of the Volunteers. "For their reward," he adds, "they get at best but very meagre thanks, and too often ungenerous and spiteful criticism. In my humble opinion, the Volunteer decoration of 1892 was a gracions recognition thoroughly well deserved." Mr. Stanhope, in his late public speech at a gathering of the Westminster Volunteers, spoke in gratified terms of the numerous applications which the War Office was rceiving for the formation of uew batallions, and the enlargement of existing ones.

VARIOUS stories are being told about Beck, who was sentenced the other day for frauds on ladies. Some two years ago Beck, dressed in the height of fashion, was sauntering in the Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, when he caught sight as a lady who was extremely well dressed, gazing into a milliner's window at some fashionable hats. He caw she was looking at a very pretty hat, and he remarked, as he sidled up to her, "What a pretty hat that is, would you like me to buy it for you ?" "Certainlyt replied the lady. "if you like." They both went into the shop, and the hat proved to be marked "two guineas." Beck drew his purse from his pocket and paid the money, and asked to be allowed to bring it to the lady's address. "Oh, no," she replied, "I will take it with me. There is my address, but I pray you will not call. I've a husband with a strong arm and a good horsewhip. Good-day, sir." The lady is a well known society leader, whose photographs are in nearly every window.

SOME foreigners who appeared before a judge in New Jersey the other day to be naturalised as American citizens did not seem to be quite up to date in their information. To the question, "Who is the President of the United States ?" a Russian answered, "The Czar of Russia," and Atlantic City was his answer to the question, "What is the capital of the United States ?" An Italian who has been in America for more than ten years declared that George Washington was the President of the United States, and that he made macaroni !

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 31st March.—

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 67, dated 24th March 1896, directing that a notification be issued with reference to section 3 (5) of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, authorizing Mr. Ismail Ahmed, a Master in Messrs. Shepherd and Company's service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

Resolution.— Mr. Ismail Ahmed is appointed under section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act VI of 1879, to be a pilot of coasting steamers in the terms of the by-laws approved by Government for pilots of coasting steamers for the time being in force.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 25th February 1896, reporting that several applications have of late been received for accommodation for storage of goods in the shed (Port Trust Building No. 60) at the Mazagon Reclamation, but as it is within Customs limits, the Customs authorities object to any portion of it being let out on monthly tenancy, and suggesting that, with a view to get over the objection, the 10 compartments towards the west end of the shed be railed off by a wooden fence from the Customs limits, and the present fence to the north side of these compartments be removed. Read letter from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, dated 11th March 1896, intimating that there is no objection to the Traffic Manager's proposal, provided the railings at the Powder-Works Bunder are so arranged as to throw out of the Customs limits that portion of the shed which is not used by merchants for storing dutiable goods. Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 25th March 1896, estimating the cost of the alterations at Rs. 284.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Under-Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, dated 25th March 1896, intimating that the total charges on account of the Dock and Harbour Police for the year 1896-97, are estimated at Rs. 60,700, and enquiring whether the Trustees are prepared to pay half the revised charges up to 31st March 1897.

Resolution.—It should be intimated that the Trustees are willing to meet half the amount of the Police charges for the year ending 31st March 1897. Government should at the same time be invited to furnish the Trustees with information showing how the amount estimated is made up.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 24th March 1896, communicating the consent of His Excellency the Governor in Council to the Trustees raising a loan of 10½ lakhs to meet the cost of the works enumerated in their letter No. 717, dated 12th February 1896 ; intimating with reference to section 40 of the Act that the approval of the Government of India will be requested to the terms on which it is proposed to raise the loan ; and approving of the Trustees' proposal to meet the entire cost of the Ballard Pier and the Bulk Oil Installation works on the Mody Bay South Reclamation from loan instead of from the fixed annual revenue surplus of 1895-96, as originally contemplated, on the understanding that the whole of the fixed annual surplus that will thus become available is applied in reduction of capital debt, provided no portion of it is needed for new works specially urgent, and for the execution of which savings are not available.

Resolution.—Recorded.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 71, dated 25th March 1896, sanctioning the Trustees' Budget Estimate for 1896-97, and observing that from the fixed annual revenue surplus of 1 lakh, Rs. 22,000 have been set aside for expenditure on new works, leaving a balance of Rs. 78,000 and directing that this balance be applied in reduction of Capital debt, unless any portion of it is needed for new works specially urgent, and for the execution of which savings are not available.

Resolution.—Recorded.

Read again Trustees' Resolution dated 11th June 1895. Read letter from the Agent to Sirdar Dilar Jung, C.I.E., dated 24th March 1896, requesting that arrangement be made for the transfer to the Sirdar of Plot No. 5 on Apollo Reclamation measuring 2,292 square yards which he is prepared to lease on the terms mentioned in T. R. No. 188, dated 11th June 1895, for erection thereon of stables, servants' quarters and a laundry, and requesting that, pending the preparation of the lease, he may be permitted to occupy the land for the storage of the materials which are being removed from the Sirdar's mansions.

Resolution.—The application, dated 17th May 1895, may now be accepted—plot No. 5 measuring, with adjustments of boundaries arranged in communication with the Engineer, about 2,517 square yards, being substituted for plot No. 2 therein described, the rates of rent being as specified and in accordance with para 3 of Trustees' Resolution No. 188, dated 11th June 1895. The lease should be in the usual form of 50 years' lease, comprising the several conditions specified in the application.

Submitted letter from the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, dated 26th March 1896, intimating that the deed of conveyance of the Port Trust land at Tank Bunder, sold to the Municipality for the purpose of a burial ground, has been executed, and requesting that early arrangements may be made for the formal transfer of the land to the Municipal Executive Engineer. Readletter from the Engineer, dated 31st March 1896, reporting that the ground in question was formally handed over to the Executive Engineer, Municipality, at 8 a.m., on the morning of the 31st instant.

Resolution.—Recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Letter from the Engineer, dated 23rd March 1896, reporting the completion of the wooden pier off the South Reclamation, Mody Bay.

Revenue collections for 1895-96, as compared with those of 1894-95 :—

—	Bunders.	Docks.	Port Dept.	Other Items.	Total.
For March—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From 1st to 28th March 1896	1,74,647	2,62,603	15,957	211	4,53,418
From 1st to 28th March 1895	1,54,485	2,00,639	15,503	195	3,70,822
	Cr. 20,162	Cr. 61,964	Cr. 454	Cr. 16	Cr. 82,596
Deficit in previous months	Dr. 11,435	Cr. 3,619	Cr. 2,937	Cr. 3,652	Dr. 1,227
Total excess to 28th March 1896	Cr. 8,727	Cr. 65,583	Cr. 3,391	Cr. 3,668	Cr. 81,369

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 27th Mar. 1896.	Total from 1st April 1895 to 27th Mar. 1896.	For week ending 27th Mar. 1895.	Total from 1st April 1894 to 27th Mar. 1895.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	994	25	993
" " out of harbour	15	998	14	990
" transported	10	880	10	631
" attended to	...	67	1	61
" warped	4	84	..	82

LADIES' GOLF CLUB.

THE match for the Raniganj vases, very kindly presented to the Calcutta ladies' Club by Mr. Cairnst Deas, was finished on Thursday. One vase was given for the best scratch, and the other for the best handicap score. The following were the best scores handed in :—

	Sc.	Hcp.	Net.
Mrs Ker	42 39	scr	81
Mrs Hechle	42 45	6	81
Mrs McNiven	45 46	8	83
Mrs H C Begg	41 44	scr	85
Mrs Barlow	50 46	10	86
Mrs Simson	43 45	scr	88
Mrs Rowe	46 50	6	90
Mrs Bailey	47 47	scr	94
Miss Cruickshank	55 55	16	94
Mrs L King	47 49	scr	96

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

241-95—Craigie L and O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and another vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co.—Part heard.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 53, Harringdon Road London, England.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevent startar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 13, Farringdon Road London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGE IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

SEVERAL of the vernacular newspapers are dissatisfied with Mr. Webb's decision in the case in which a Parsee lady charged a European foreman carriage examiner with intrusion and attempt to outrage her modesty. The "Indian Spectator," however, takes a judicial view of the matter in these terms : "So far as the evidence goes, the Magistrate could hardly arrive at another decision. Nor could the Railway authorities be accused, under the circumstances, of having acted otherwise than fairly. And yet, we are not half so sure that the termination of the case satisfies the more intelligent portion of the public in Bombay, European or Native. To take the complainant first, it is impossible, for one thing, to see why she should trump up such a case against the accused whom she did not know, and against whom she had no conceivable illwill. The presence of a fellow-passenger, a European lady, in the carriage, was in itself destructive of the success of complainant's case, unless the latter had felt satisfied that her fellow-passenger would bear true witness or what she thought to be true witness. It argues sheer madness to file such a suit unless complainant and her friends knew they had a case. On the other hand, it is very unfortunate that a person in the position of the accused, a servant of the Railway Company, should have stepped into a carriage occupied by ladies, at such an hour of the night. To say that he did this because the light in his compartment was flickering, is no excuse. Was he afraid of the semi-darkness ?—so very much afraid as to seek shelter in the company of the lady-passengers whom he tried to protect from the effects of a chill draught ? Thus, then, although the Magistrate has gone through the case with commendable tact and temper, and come to a sound decision according to the evidence placed before him, we doubt if he weighed the probabilities, as humbler mortals do in the concerns of practical life. Perhaps that was, not his business." The "Kaiser-i-Hind" wishes the railway authorities to take some action in the matter, and states : "It may be that Mrs. Walton did not wish to ruin the career of the accused by bringing home the charge against him, but her evidence, if it is to be relied upon at all, would lead one to the conclusion that Gulbai for some reason or other, of which there was not a shred or shadow of evidence in the case, deliberately and most wickedly sought to bring a false charge against the accused for the mere pleasure of having him sent to jail. There cannot be the least doubt in the minds of those who have read the details of the case that the accused attempted to misbehave with the complainant, who, it is needless to say, acted throughout as any high-minded and honourable lady would have in a similar situation. He has escaped the clutches of the law by the mere skin of his teeth, and the public will now wait with some anxiety to see what steps the railway authorities take in the matter, since the magistrate, who has in a manner reprimanded the accused for his "violation of good taste" in entering the compartment, has given his decision analogous to the Scotch verdict of "not proven."

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

With respect to the extended usefulness of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the "Gujerati" observes : "The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute has extended the scope of its usefulness by the establishment of a School for Sheet Metal Working and Enamelling, and in this connection Sir Dinshaw M. Petit has once more shown the generosity of his heart by contributing Rs. 10,000 to the memorial fund of forty-one thousand rupees, which had been raised in his honour and is now to be devoted towards the support of the School. How the proposed addition to the Institute is likely to be of very great use may be seen from the fact that whilst enamels imported from Europe cost from one rupee to a rupee and a half, the same, if manufactured in India, would cost from As. 4 to 8 only. As desired by the worthy Baronet, the Board of Managment wish to introduce into the new school electro-plating, nickel-plating, and copper-plating. From Mr. Cotton's speech it appears that the Institute is not so much in lack of funds as in need of students. This is somewhat an unusual complaint, and it is the more strange when it is remembered that at least 78 per cent of the young men who have passed through the full course are known to have obtained remunerative employment."

RECKLESS SPECULATION IN BOMBAY.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" makes an appeal to bankers and shroffs to check the reckless speculation at present raging in Bombay, and writes : "It is a pity that genuine transactions in cotton shares and Government paper should give place to reckless speculation and gambling, entailing disasters not only upon those who indulge in such transactions, but also upon "bona fide" bankers and tradesmen. Men of straw, who cannot boast of any money or substantial security, deal largely in cotton, which they never intend to purchase or sell for legitimate purposes, but which are only transactions of a speculative nature, pure and simple, and by manipulating the market endeavour to raise or depreciate the rates as best suit their purpose. Commercial morality is necessarily at a great discount, and everyone of these speculators who plunges into such transactions on the principle of "Heads I win and tails you lose" tries to secure wealth at a stroke at the expense of others, the natural result being that each in his turn becomes sooner or later the victim of his own machinations. The law, of course, takes no cognizance of these transactions, and this is perhaps an additional reason for the speculators to enter reclessly into them. The only people who can keep such men and business in check are the bankers and shroffs, who should refuse to have any sort of dealings with them, or advance moneys on securities, unless they are of a most substantial character."

CURSES FOR "THE GRAND OLD MAN OF THE CORPORATION."

The "Independent" prophesies that curses rather than praise are in store for Dr. Blaney, whom our contemporary calls "the Grand Old Man of the Corporation." The story of the prophecy is thus told : "What has Dr. Blaney, and for the matter of that the landlord clique in the Corporation which heartily supported him to carry, in Jaunary last by a majority, the resolution of throwing the expense of completing house connexions in Bombay on the shoulder of the Municipality, to say for the most unenviable position in which that body is now placed by their very short sighted action ? With eyes open, the worthy doctor who is becoming more inconsistent and obstinate the more he grows in age, has created such a predicament by that precipitate resolution that more of curse will be in store for him rather than praise from the citizens of Bombay, who a few short years ago while gratefully immortalising him in a marble effigy little knew that with his memory will remain indelibly clung a blot for sacrificing the city's best interests to satisfy, however unconsciously, the selfish interest of the landlord element in the Corporation. This may look harsh to say of one for whom otherwise very kindly feelings are generally cherished, but the grand Old Man of the Corporation, in taking the lead in the face of the full force of the most sensible argument advanced by the other side not to yoke the burden of house connexions round the neck of the Municipality, has simply dragged that body in a deep pit and blasted his own reputation in the bargain. For, no sooner the resolution championed by him with an energy and burnig zeal worthy of a better cause, was carried than it became quite apparent that very heavy responsibilities were incurred by it and that difficulties pecuniary as well as legal were staring in the face."

THE SIR D. M. PETIT GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.

Regarding the practical appreciation of gymnastic exercises shown by Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji, who presided at the prize-distribution to the pupils of the Sir D. M. Petit Gymnastic Institution the other day, the "Indian Spectator" remarks : "Presiding at the annual prize distribution of that well-conducted institution, the Sir Dinshaw Petit Gymnastic Institute, Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji did well to express regret, which evidently came from his heart, that so few Mahomedans were members of it. There are 148 young men on the rolls of the Institute, out of whom 105 are Parsis, 35 Hindus, 5 Mahomedans, and 3 Christians. Here, again, as elsewhere, the Parsis are in the forefront, high up, quite out of proportion to their small community, and the Hindus and the Mahomedans, in a distant back-ground, showing that the advantages of physical education are still to be fully understood and realized by them. Mr. Justice Budrudin himself owned to knowing little of the admirable gymnastic evolutions which were exhibited before him, but he appreciated the benefits thereof fully, and affirmed forcibly the value of the oft-repeated truism that a sound mind cannot exit in an unsound body. The learned Judge showed his appreciation practically by promising to send his own son to the institute. Here is an example which should be followed by those who pose as leaders and really want something to be done for the cause they advocate."

COURT officials (says *Truth*) are remarkable for their intelligence. They are men of routine, whose duties are fulfilled mechanically, and let one small wheel in their administration get out of order and everything at once begins to go wrong. It has usually been cold weather when the first levee of the season has taken place, so it has been the custom to have immense fires in all the State apartments at St. James's Palace. Last week, the weather being quite warm, it might have occurred to the officials that it was unnecessary to heat the room as much as usual, especially as a very full levee was expected. However, no change was made in the arrangements, the result being that the atmosphere was simply stifling. the large room being of the temperature of the inner sanctuary of a Turkish bath. The Prince of Wales was manifestly suffering from the oppressive heat in the Throne Room, and Lord Limerick fainted while he was assisting Lord Lathom, who looked very much as if he were also about to collapse. The crowding and crushing were dreadful, and it may be hoped that the long contemplated new regulations for the levee will shortly be announced.

THE COST OF THE ARMY.

MR. BRODRICK'S STATEMENT.

THE House went into Committee on the 18th ult. on the Army Estimates, Mr. J. W. Lowther in the Chair. On the vote for land forces,

Mr. Brodrick, in explaining the Estimates, said the total amount asked for was £18,056,000, a sum large indeed, since it is more than that for which we have hitherto obtained the finest Navy in the world, and which comes apparently within appreciable nearness of the expenditure of foreign Powers who maintain three or four times the number of troops that we do. (Hear, hear.) At an annual cost of £6,620,000 during peace we put into the field for home defence three complete army corps and four cavaly brigades, composed of 112,000 regulars and army reservists. This includes every species of expense attaching to these troops. The total amount for the three army corps averaged £2,200,000 each, the amount for men and officers together thus averaging under £59 per head. Our garrisons in the fortresses abroad, the Colonies, and in Egypt, amounting to 38,400 men, cost us annually £254,000. We shall have on mobilisation, in defensive positions at home and in garrisons, 333,000 men, costing £3,603,000, or on the average £11 per man for every expense. Behind these again we have 90,000 men, being the staff at the depots, men of under one year's service, and unallotted troops, costing £3,214,000. Our expenditure on warlike stores of all descriptions is £1,420,000; we spend £432,600 on fortifications, works, and buildings other than barracks. The War Office costs £317,000. It would be observed that the three army corps absorb about one-third of the total sum asked for, and even this was an excessive estimate, seeing that we have some 80,000 pensioners, while maintaining a reserve of 80,000 men, due entirely to short service. He maintained, even when we compared our Army system with Germany, that the English system was not extravagant. Two material facts to be borne in mind were that if this country required such an addition to its mobile force as would make it necessary to raise three more army corps, if means were desired to raise the men these army corps could be secured by an expenditure of little more than £6,000,000, and not £18,000,000, as had been constantly estimated by some critics. The second point was that on the three army corps which were kept up the price which the country had to pay for not adopting conscription was about £3,250,000. Looking to the expenditure for the future, he thought the country must look for economy to an extension of the system introduced in 1888 by Mr. Stanhope—namely, that the administration of Army finances should be in the hands of the heads of the Army, and that it should be extended to the military disricts. The Commander-in-Chief was quite prepared that the whole financial work of the Army should be part of the duty of the general officers holding commands. It was certainly desirable to delegate as far as possible the responsibility for the spending of money in each district to the general officer commanding that district. (Hear, hear.) This would, he expected, be found especially satisfactory in regard to small expenses, which sometimes caused voluminous correspondence and a considerable amount of annoyance to officers. He might point out that this devolution of responsibility had enabled Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, on the one vote for transport, which was not a very large vote, to save last year a sum of £21,000. With regard to recruiting during the year, the Adjutant-General was quite satisfied, and the desertions from the Line and the Militia were the smallest known since the introduction of the short service system. There were only two unsatisfactory points—one was the Army Medical Staff and the second was in the officering of Volunteers. He had already explained the views of the Government with regard to the latter, and these, he thought, had been favourably received. The Army Medical Department was a more serious matter. At present it was seventeen officers short of its full establishment. The chief matters complained of by two deputations from Dublin, representing the views of the Army Medical Service in this matter, were, first, the social status of its members as compared with combatant officers, (2) the manner in which the entrance examinations were conducted and the examiners selected, (3) the increased strictness of the entrance examination, and (4) the prolongation of the curriculum of medical students to five years. There were also complaints as to the arrangements of tours of foreign service and the smallness of the opportunity offered in the Service for special study and original research. Lord Lansdowne was giving the subject his most anxious and careful consideration, but he was unable at present to give the conclusions which might be arrived at with regard to it. Turning to the question of material, £137,000 was taken in the Estimates, as against £68,000 last year, and that increased amount was further augmented by a supplementary estimate of £55,000. It was hoped in a few months to have the whole of the batteries completed for three army corps, and to have, between the Horse and Field Artillery, fifty-four reserve guns. In all there would be by the end of the summer eighty-one guns with their full equipment more than we had last year. The whole of the Militia was now armed with the magazine rifle, and there was besides a full reserve of arms for the line, the reserve, and the Militia. This being so, it was proposed to arm the Volunteers with the new rifle, and this work would be pushed on as quickly as possible, consistent with the ability of the Volunteers to use the rifle at the ranges and with the maintenance of the necessary reserve of arms. On the question of cordite and small-arm ammunition, he mentioned that the Inspector-General assured the Government that as the result of long experiments the keeping properties of cordite were perfectly satisfactory. It had given excellent shooting results, its keeping qualities in hot climates were satisfactory, and its ballistic properties had not been appreciably altered under high temperatures. By night shifts the Government had been enabled to turn of their own factories something like 2,000,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition per week, and he was glad to say that, whereas on Sept. 30 last we were deficient by 60,000,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, 54,000,000 will have been made up by March 31, the deficiency being due to the private firms failing to fulfil the terms of their contracts. The sum included in the Estimates would enable them, not only to equip the whole of the forces during the present year, but to lay up a reserve of 25,000,000 rounds, by which he thought the Government would have redeemed their promises to the House. (Hear, hear.) Military authorities considered that the exercising of large bodies of troops was absolutely necessary to their efficient training, and for that pusposes the Committee would be asked to vote the sum of £150,000, which was less than 1 per cent. upon our whole military expenditure, to give our troops the manœuvring exercises which were enjoyed by those of every other nation. The reorganisation of the cavalry was now engaging serious attention, and it would be the endeavour of the authorities to provide ground upon which that arm of the service could manœuvre in force. (Hear, hear,) The question of rifle ranges had also occupied the attention of the War Office, and it had been resolved to establish in definite centres and localities ranges under the supervision of the general officer commanding, who should see that all the Regular, Militia, and Volunteer regiments in his district had the opportunity of practising. This was not intended in any way to relieve Volunteer regiments from obtaining ranges of their own wherever they could. As to mobilisation they had made arrangements by which every reservist could be fully clothed, armed, and equipped at his local depot, and they were also arranging for Volunteer transport. In conclusion he said that the Estimates were framed and their arrangements were made with a view to suiting the Army to the needs of the country, and not, as in Germany, the country to the needs of the Army. The progress that had been already made gave proof of the unremitting and arduous labour which Lord Lansdowne and Lord Wolseley had bestowed upon their duties, though they had been but such a short time in office. (Ministerial cheers).

On the vote for £5,842,500, Army pay and allowances, Sir C. Dilke complained that for the immense sum we spent on the Army we did not get sufficient result. We did not get an Army that would be able to resist an invasion by a Continental army, supposing our fleet failed. We failed especially in cavalry and artillery, and it was to be hoped that under the new Commander-in-Chief there would be the adoption of many necessary reforms. He was informed that some of the wood products used in the manufacture of cordite were not made in England, which was a somewhat serious consideration.—Mr. Woodall asked if there was not a stock of acetone now in store sufficient to last for a considerable time ?—Mr. Powell Williams said that was so, and there was a poteutiality of producing any necessary quantity.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said, when instituting a comparison between England and any Continental country where conscription prevailed there were certain considerations which should not be lost sight of. Conscription took away from the ordinary work of society, at the very best part of their lives, many of the most useful men. In this country—he said it without disrespect to either officers or men—both classes, but especially the men, were drawn from those who led idler or more leisurely lives than those who would be drawn from their pursuits by conscription. It would be difficult to assess in money the advantage of this to the country. The other point was, that conscription, as applied in Germany, really placed the whole civil community at the disposal of the Army. In the matter of railway service and land for manœuvres the Germans took, as of right, for nothing or at their own price, what the military authoritities in this country had to pay for through the nose. Therefore, the comparison between Great Britain and the Continent should not be driven, too far. It was easy enough for the Government to talk about large and extended manœuvres, but the great drawback to them was that there were only two or three places in the whole of the United Kingdom where they could be held.—Mr. Powell Williams, referring to the reserve of rifles, explained that the reserve was arm for arm, or, in other words, that for every weapon in the hands both of the regulars and the militia, there was a similar one in reserve.—Dr. Farquharson suggested the formation of an Army Medical Corps on somewhat similar lines to the Royal Engineers, with a view to improving the status of medical officers.—Sir F. Fitz-Wigram criticised the present organisation of the cavalry forces.—Major Dalbiac maintained that the system of filling up the ranks of battalions serving abroad was defective, and also called for an annual medical inspection of all reserves.—Mr. Arnold-Forster declared that the recruiting station at St. George's Barracks was unworthy of the British Army.—Mr. Seton-Karr expressed his surprise and regret that the offer to form a regiment of gentlemen had not been accepted. The material offered for the purpose was excellent and would have been refused by no other civilised Government. —Dr. Tanner urged that the grievances of medical men in the Army should be remedied, because if they were not the Government would find themselve in a punt. (Laughter.) Yes, in a punt, a long way astern and the painter cut. (Laughter.) He didn't care a rap for the British Army—(laughter)—but he did for the status of medical men. (Hear, hear.)—Col. Kenyon-Slaney called attention to the necessity of providing ranges for the Volunteers. It was no good arming them with a first-class rifle unless opportunity for practice was given.

The vote was agreed to, and the House resumed.

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

A HOME paper says :—Mr. Oscar H. Behrens, of the firm of Louis Behrens and Sons, recently wrote to the Secretary for India calling attention to a report of an interview between a newspaper correspondent and Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, an extensive millowner and export merchant in Bombay, in which Mr. Tata is reported to have said that under the new tariff manufacturers in the native States could not only manufacture and sell in their own country yarn and cloth absolutely duty free, but could also export "stuff" duty free into British territory.

In reply Sir A. Godley wrote :—"I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated February 11, 1896, inquiring whether cotton goods woven at mills in native States come into British India duty free, and can thus obtain a fiscal advantage over cotton goods imported from Lancashire or manufactured at mills in British territory. In reply I am directly to point out that Part II. of the Cotton Duties Act (XVII. of 1894) specifically provides for the leavy of duties, according to rates drescribed by the Indian tariff for the time, upon cotton manufactures passing into British India from native States or adjoining foreign territory. The new legislation of February, 1896 (Act II. of 1896), on the subject of the cotton duties has made no alteration in this matter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 4.

Lindsay, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, from England.
Cochrane, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, from England.
Renwick, Lt, Bengal, 1st Norfolk Regt, from leave, from England.
Mahon, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, R E, to join, from England.

APRIL 7.

Nuttall, Lt, Bengal, 12th B I, on leave, from Saugor.
Taylor, Lt, Punjab, 3rd Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Taylor, Capt, Punjab, 6th P I, from leave, from England.
Bruce, Lt, Punjab, R A, from leave, from England.
Shute, Major, Bo, R A, on duty, from Aurungabad.
Beatty, Lt, 1st Bo Lancers, on leave, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 7.

Ralph, Lt, Bo, 7th Ms I, on furlough, to England.
Hornby, Major, Bo, R A, to join, to Karachee.
Hill, Surg-Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, to England.
Corry, 2nd Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Kirkee.
Seaton, Lt, Bo, 10th B I, on leave, to England.
Weston, Surg-Major, Bo, A M S, off leave, to Poona.
Wetherall, Lt-Col, Bo, 22nd B I, on leave, to Matheran.
Hunter, Lt-Col, Bo, Pol Dept, on retirement, to England.
Hunter, Lt, Bo, 4th Bo Rifles, off leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th April, 1896.

1. Leave of absence for 12 months from 1st instant has been granted to Gunner McCulloch.

2. Members are reminded that all arms and accoutrements must be returned into store immediately. A Sergeant-Instructor will attend at the Byculla Head-quarters to-day and to-morrow from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., to receive arms of members of No. 2 Company. After that date all arms, &c., must be sent to Fort Head-quarters.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th April, 1896.

1. Members are ordered to return all arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters at once.

2. The Company squads competing for the Lord Harris's Drill Challenge Cup will parade at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 5 p.m. on Saturday the 11th instant. Dress.—Review order—khaki.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Competitions for the "Scout Challenge Cup" and for the "Troop Challenge Cup" will take place at Bandora on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette*, April 2.)

Mr J F Connolly, Under-Secry to the Govt of the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Karnal, with effect from the 19th of March 1896, vice Mr P D Agnew.

On return from the furlough to Europe granted to him in Notification No 161, dated the 5th of Feb 1896, and subsequently extended by H M's Secy of State for India, as announced in Notification No 1049, dated the 15th of Oct 1895, Mr. W O Clark, Divisional Judge, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 21st of March 1896.

Mr Clarck is posted to Delhi, where he assumed Charge of his duties on the 25th of March 1896, relieving Mr S Le P T Clifford.

Mr E R Hill, offg Extra Asst Commr, from the Rawalpindi to the Peshawar Dist, where he assumed charge of his duties on the 27th of March 1896.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—Lieut-Col H M M Wood, I S C, Divisional Judge, 1st Grade, Punjab (m c), for eight months under Rules X and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Mr E B Steedman, Depy Commr, Simla, has obtained furlough to Europe on medical certificate for 7 months, under Article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th of April 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

On reversion from his officiating appointment of Divisional Jugde of Delhi, Mr S LeP T Clifford resumed charge of his duties as Dist Judge of Delhi on the 26th of March 1896.

Major G J Robarts, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, is appointed Cantt Magte of Rawalpindi with effect from the 28th of March 1896, vice Lieut F W Lethbridge, who reverted to his substantive appointment of Asst Cant Magte.

Mr L N Broome, Dist Supt of Police, Gujrat, has obtained privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th April 1896.

Mr L L Tomkins, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Lahore is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Gujrat, during the absence on leave of Mr Broome or until futher orders.

Mr W A K Lake, Asst to the Inspr-Genl of Police, has obtained privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Sevice Regultions, with effect from the 9th April 1896.

Mr S J Berkeley, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Multan, has obtained three months' privilege leave, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th April 1896.

(*N.-W. P. and Oudh Gazette*, April 4.)

Mr J J D LaTouche, C S I, Chief Secy to Govt N-W Provinces and Oudh, furlough out of India for twelve months with effect from the 15th April 1896.

Military Asst Surgn H W Harding, Civil Surgn, Etah, privilege leave for three months with effect from the 6th April 1896.

Mr W A W Last, Asst Settlement Officer, Sitapur, special leave on urgent private affairs for six months with effect from the 16th April 1896.

Mr H F D'O Moule, Commr, Rohilkhand Divn, furlough out of India for seven months with effect from the 10th April 1896.

Mr H F Evans, Commr, on return from leave, to officiate as Chief Secy to Govt, N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Mr E Rose, Magte and Collr, on return from furlough, to officiate as Commr, Agra Div.

Asst Surgn Shankar Lal, in charge of the Sadar Dispensary, Etawah, to hold charge of the Sader Dispensary and the civil medical duties of the Etah district, vice Military Asst Surgn H W Harding, granted leave.

Mr F B Mulock, Magte andCollr, Shahjahanpur, to officiate as Commsr, Fyzabad Div

Mr. H N Wright, Jt Magte Allahabad, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Shahjahanpur.

Mr E B Alexander, Magte and Collr Bareilly, to officiate as Commr, Gorakhpur Divn.

In supersession of Notification dated 4th March 1896, Mr G R Hardy, Magte and Collr, Moradabad, to officiate as Commr, Rohilkhand Divn.

Mr R H Brereton, Depy Commr, on return from furlough, to the Bareilly district as Magte and Collr.

H H the Lieut-Govr, N-W Provinces, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, is pleased to order the following promotions in the Engineer Estabt of these Provinces with effect from the dates specified :—Mr S J Simpson, to be Exec Engr, 1st grade permanent, from 1st Oct 1895 ; Mr R P Atkinson, to be Exec Engr, 1st grade, permanent, from 1st Oct 1895 ; Mr J Thornhill, to be Exec Engr, 2nd grade, permanent, from 1st Oct 1895 ; Mr H S Wildeblood, to be Exec Engr, 3rd grade permanent, from 1st Oct 1895 ; Mr F F Rion, to be Asst Engr 2nd grade, permanent, from 20th Nov 1895 ; Mr A R Sutherland, to be Exec Engr, 1st grade, permanent from 14th Dec 1895 ; Mr M Nethersole, to be Exec Engr, 2nd grade, permanent, from 14th Dec 1895 ; Mr A L Webb, to be Exec Engr, 2nd grade, permanent, from 14th Dec 1895 ; Mr C H Hutton, to be Exec Engr, 2nd grade, permanent, from 14th Dec 1895 ; Mr Sohan Lal, to be Exec Engr, 2nd grade, permanent, from 14th Dec, 1895 ; Mr A C Polwhele, to be Exec Engr, 3rd grade, permanent from 14th Dec 1895.

Mr W E G Belcher, Asst Engr, 2nd grade Dist Engr, Banda, is, on being relieved of the charge of that district by Mr R M Thompson, posted to the Jhansi district on special duty in connection with Famine Relief Works.

ANOTHER actress has "landed" a title. Miss Minnie Radcliffe, well known in the United States, is to wed an Austrian duke.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath ; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

WRITERS AND READERS.

MESSRS. OSGOOD, MCILVAINE, AND CO. will publish Miss Mary Anderson's (Madame de Navarro) book, A Few Memories of My Life. One of the earliest of the authoress's memories was of the stir and excitement caused by the Civil War in the Kentucky town, Louisville, where she was residing at the time with her maternal uncle. As Miss Anderson was born in 1859, some three years before the outbreak of the war, she must have a retentive memory. Her uncle was an accomplished German, who, in his youth, had proceeded from a German University (Heidelberg, we believe) to Rome. His ambition was to become a Franciscan monk. But he thought better of it, and he emigrated to the new world. Not Louisville, but Sacramento, was Miss Anderson's birthplace. The octavo volume, which is beautifully printed and bound, contains several portraits of Miss Anderson. It may be said, with scarcely any exaggeration, that everybody in English society who is somebody—and, in the intellectual sphere, from Gladstone and Tennyson downwards—figures more or less fully in this book.

Mr. Lecky's new book, Democracy and Liberty, announced some time since by Messrs. Longmans and Co., will be published shortly. Among its most interesting contents will be the comparative examination of French and American institutions, and the chapters dealing with the relations between the modern democratic movement and Catholicism. Of this last subject, only the vaguest notions exist in Protestant England. Mr. Lecky has long been a close observer of the inter-action between Catholicism and Democracy on the Continent and in the United States. It will be found that in the States Catholicism is as characteristically American as it was characteristically National in the England of the pre-Reformation age. An American Catholic believes in the President first and the Pope next. The mediæval Englishman was always a respectable Catholic, but a Papist never. The most interesting part of this subject in the present day is the French development. A question of more personal interest to the British public is the Irish land problem, upon which Mr. Lecky has written several chapters. An Irish landlord himself, Mr. Lecky has some things to say on "confiscation," to which the public on either side of St. George's Channel will give their respectful attention. Among the other important problems with which the new Member for Dublin University deals are the "causes" of the "debility" of the hereditary element in the House of Lords, the "moral" causes of labour troubles, the marriage laws, and the Italian democratic question.

Messrs. Bentley and Sons have published a handsome new edition, in one volume, of the late Charles Whitehead's novel, Richard Savage, with the eighteen etchings on steel by John Leech, originally published with his Romance of Real Life in Bentley's Miscellany some half century ago. The romance is founded on Dr. Johnson's narrative of the life of Savage and his alleged ill-treatment by his supposed mother, the Countess of Macclesfield, and the reprint includes an introduction in which Whitehead replies to critics who had ventured to question the truth of Savage's extraordinary story. Much new matter, however, tending to show that Savage had imposed upon his friend Johnson, and clearly proving his charges to be false in many important particulars, have been brought to light since then, and if the question of authenitcity was to be reopened it would have been well to take some notice of these facts.

Apropos of Leech's illustrations, Mr. Orrinsmith, son of the noted engraver, has written a new preface to the new edition of Richard Savage, which furnishes some interesting particulars of Mr. Punch's famous draughtsman. It was the elder Orrinsmith who introduced Leech to the editor of "Bell's Life in London," where appeared from his pencil somewhere in the latter days of the Sailor King a remarkable series of comic and satirical sketches that became known as the Gallery of Comicalities. Though collected at that time, and republished in the form of broadsheets, they are now very rarely to be met with, and are almost entirely forgotten. Yet these early efforts clearly foreshadow the "Punch" pictures, and they are full of characteristic touches. Why does not some enterprising publisher disinter them from the files of the old sporting newspaper? They are easily distinguishable by their style from other pictures of the series by Robert Cruikshank, Alfred Crowquill, and Seymour.

Leech, then a very young man, resided in the house of the elder Orrinsmith, in Judd-street, for eighteen months, while studying the etcher's art, and Mr. Orrinsmith the younger, though then but a boy, has a vivid remembrance of him, and testifies to "the charm of his character and temper, his thoroughly genial nature, and his gentle manliness." It is apropos of this period that Mr. Orrinsmith relates a curious story of love at first sight. He describes it as "the one romantic episode in John Leech's life," and assures that its accuracy may be relied on as he received it from his father's lips. The engraver was walking with his friend and guest one day through Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, when at a parlour window there suddenly appeared the face of a young lady. It was a beautiful face and it at once attracted Leech's attention. "He seemed to be immediately overcome by a most lively emotion—evidently love at first sight. His admiration was unbounded, his talk was of nothing else; and he ended by avowing his determination, should that prove to be possible, to marry the owner of the face." The young artist, adds Mr. Orrinsmith, "left no stone unturned to obtain an introduction to the family. Once introduced, his handsome face, winning manner, and his then rapidly-growing fame, made the way easy, and he very shortly afterwards married the lady of his sudden choice."

British artists who wish to make copies from works in the Venetian galleries and museums may like to know the regulations issued by the Director of Royal Galleries: Art. 9, letter A, of the regulations with respect to the entrance to the Royal Galleries and Museums, prescribes that free entrance shall be granted to foreign artists when they have a certificate from a foreign Institution of Fine Arts resident in Italy, or failing this a certificate from their own Consuls. Artists are, however, only those who exercise the profession of artists (painters, sculptors, and architects) and are acknowledged as such in their own country. Simple amateurs who draw for pleasure are excluded. Archæologists belonging to institutes not resident in Italy, foreign art critics, distinguished persons, etc., can only obtain the permits to visit and study in local museums and art galleries from the Ministry in Rome, through the deplomatic channel. The "tessera d'esenzione," or free ticket, is only valid for one institute. The applicants should make separate petitions on a sheet of 60c. stamped paper, and obtain a Consular certificate for each institute they wish to visit.

Marie Corelli's new book, The Mighty Atom, will be published by Messrs. Hutchinson and Co. The same publishers will bring out the same authoress's Cameos, a volume of short stories in May. They are also making arrangements for the issue of their five guinea Book of Beauty, which contains a large number of portraits of women of the later Victorian period. Forty of the portraits are to be in photogravure, most of them by leading artists. The volume will also contain autograph signatures, musical compositions, and other contributions.

Messrs. A. and C. Black are making good progress with their new edition of the Waverley Novels. Six volumes have been published. There are to be twenty-five in all. The Heart of Midlothian, The Bride of Lammermoor, and Ivanhoe will be published respectively this month, May and June. The edition will be complete with the publication of The Surgeon's Daughter and Castle Dangerous in October, 1897.

The first work ever written by a South African native, so far as can be ascertained, has just been concluded. The author is a Basuto known as Azariel [illegible], who is said to be a man of remarkable intelligence and of a culture unusual in the race from which he has sprung. His volume consists of 250 octavo pages, and treats of his tribal traditions. It is written in the Sesuto language, and comprises numerous proverbs and tales, the latter being couched in alternate verse and prose.

At the request of the committee charged with the erection of a monument to Edward Capern, the Postman Poet, the Poet Laureate has written the following lines to be inscribed on a slab of gray Dartmoor granite:

"O lark-like Poet! carol on,
Lost in dim light, an unseen trill!
We, in the Heaven where you are gone,
Find you no more, but hear you still."

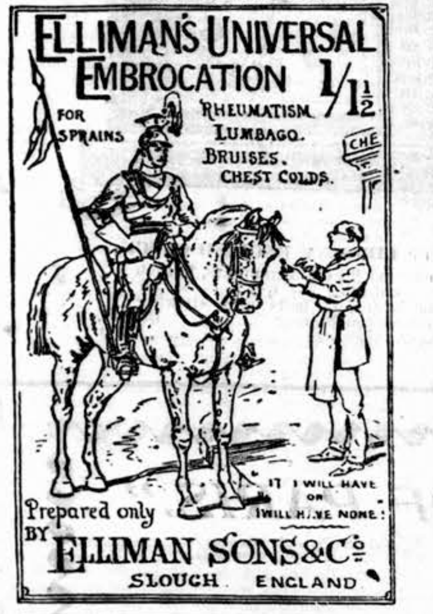
A Companion to the Newspapers is the sub-title of a shilling volume (about the size of Whitaker's Almanack) which Messrs. Sonnenschein and Co. were to bring out at the end of last month. As its head title, Pros and Cons, indicates, the volume places before its readers the different party views on questions (especially "social," as distinguished from strictly political) of the day. Considering that the newspaper is a continuous encyclopædia of the world's history, renewed every twenty-four hours, and that its producers must assume a certain amount of knowledge on the part of its readers, the value of a really good guide is obvious. It is surprising that no special work of this kind has been compiled before. Messrs. Sonnenschein's Companion, which has been compiled by Mr. J. Bertram Askew, assisted by a number of eminent specialists, will contain about three hundred closely-printed pages, with about the same number of articles. The arguments for and against each question are put into the fewest possible words. The inclusion of such topics as fashion in dress, commercial gambling, the moral of gambling, the one-volume novel, the controversy between authors and publishers, Sunday opening of museums, the rights of animals, the referendum, women's university degrees, and the sea serpent even, shows that the book is meant to be up to date. The Companion is to be an annual. The first issue of it will be one of twenty-five thousand copies.

NOTICES.

PERRY DAVIS'
PAIN-KILLER
Is used both internally and externally.
It acts quickly, affording almost instant relief from the severest pain.
For CRAMPS, CHILLS, FEVER
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
NO REMEDY EQUALS IT.
Over 50 Years' experience proves that PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is the best
Family MEDICINE for
BURNS, BRUISES, SPRAINS,
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA, & TOOTHACHE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., LD.,
NEW YORK.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.


ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½
FOR SPRAINS
RHEUMATISM.
LUMBAGO.
BRUISES.
CHEST COLDS.
IT I WILL HAVE OR I WILL HAVE NONE!
Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co
SLOUGH ENGLAND

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.
SCIATIC, RIDING, & other BELTS
All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

Prices:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/-
Double, 26/-, 30/-, & 33/6

All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

Consultations, Descriptive Circular, Price List, &c., free.
J. WHITE & CO., Ld., London,
228, Piccadilly, England.
Est. 50 Years.

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

"A CHARMING SCENT."
H.R.H. The Duchess of York.
ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE.
"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
ATKINSON'S ONLY IS THE GENUINE,
Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited;
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's
Food
FOR INFANTS,
INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE. JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE.
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER.
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS
The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in *white* letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.
Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.
Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
● DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Collects the 'FUR'
In KETTLES,
KITCHEN
BOILERS,
AND
PIPES.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus" week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

	EACH.
Kettle Size ...	2/6
Small Boiler Size ...	5/-
Medium Boiler Size ...	7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. Sold all over the World.
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

THE RENOWNED HIGH-CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Rs. 7/- per 100. Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 3-8 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of different brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us in Cairo. They are the only genuine Egyptian Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated Turkish Tobacco of good flavor. They are of excellent quality throughout and stand unsurpassed by any.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

20, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE QUEEN OF WATCHES!

The most Substantial, the most Popular and the most Elegant.

Superior to all the other cheap watches in the East as certified by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials.

THE 'VICTORIA' PRIZE WATCH

NEXT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION 31st MARCH, 1896. APPLY EARLY!

Periodical distribution of prizes paid in cash to the purchasers who hold successful numbers.

A PERFECT TIME-KEEPER.

Rs. 11-8 Only.

Chain Re. 1 extra.

THE SYSTEM OF PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS in relation to the "VICTORIA" WATCH has been eminently popular and large amounts of money have been distributed among the purchasers of the Watch periodically, for years past.

THE PRIZE FUND IS FORMED by a deposit of one rupee made for every Watch sold, and the total is divided among the successful coupon holders. Each purchaser is furnished with a certificate of Five Years' Guarantee along with the Watch, each certificate containing a separate number, which become a prize coupon. A list of the successful numbers with the names of the holders and the amounts distributed, is regularly published in all the leading Indian papers, after each prize distribution. The Watch is declared by many hundreds of Voluntary certificates to be a MARVEL in quality, cheapness and elegance. BUY A REALLY GOOD WATCH AND SECURE A COUPON FOR A PRIZE. APPLY EARLY!!

Independently of the Prizes offered, the Watch is honestly worth double the money asked for it.

Full Jewelled, Keyless Action	...Rs. 11	8
Fitted with superior leather Strap, as a Wrist Watch	... „ 14	8
Ditto ditto with compass... ...	... „ 15	8

TO BE HAD ONLY FROM

MAX MINCK AND CO., LAHORE and SIMLA.

Illustrated Priced List of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewellery, Watches, Chains, &c. Drawing Room, Boudoir, Carriage, Household, Office, Railway and Regimental Clocks, one of the largest and best selected stocks in India, free on application.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

GEOFFROY & DELORE,

28 Rue des Chasses, CLICHY-LA-GARENNE (Seine), FRANCE.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES

FOR

Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.

APPLY TO Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

MARCKS & Co.,

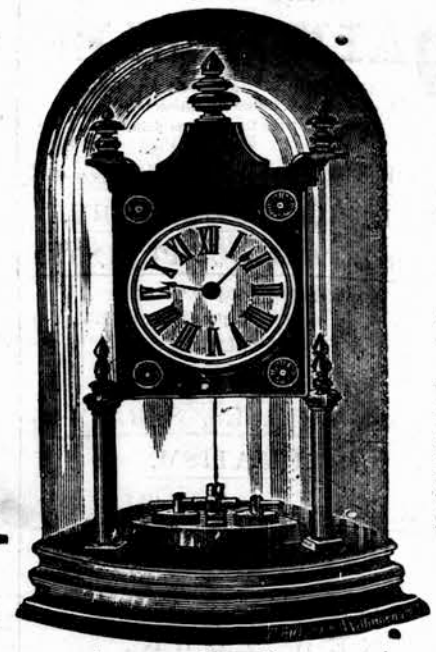
LIMITED,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

A few selections from a most unique and distinctive stock of Clocks.

THE AUTOMATIC CLOCK.
Hours and minutes shown through two apertures in dial, the figures being changed by a mechanical movement, Carved solid dark wood case with gilt ornamentation, Rs. 190.



Torsion Pendulum, 400 Day Timepiece Requires winding not oftener than once a year.
In various size, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 425.

THE LIGHTHOUSE, No. 2.
In gilt and nickel with revolving lantern, alternately exhibiting flashes of green, red and white lights.
A most artistic production, Rs. 450.

Another form of Lighthouse Clock with timepiece aneroid and two barometers,
Rs. 250.

HALL OR LIBRARY ENGLISH CLOCK.
Ebonized case with gold ornaments, 10 inch silver dial, chiming the quarters on an octave of sonorous bells and striking hours on deep toned gong ....Rs. 450.
Similar Clock, large size .... „ 700.

MUSICAL CHIMING TUBES CLOCK.
Highest London finish, height 9 feet, 6 inches. Solid Rosewood case and brass ornamentation, with silver and pearl dial.
Clock chimes quarters on 4 or 8 musical tubes.
Rs. 3,500.

THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."

(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

Pears

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies' Pen."—*Court Journal.*

"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

Sold by all Stationers.

ECONOMY.

Old damaged and spotted mirrors and looking-glasses re-silvered (equal to new) by the pure silver process.

A skilled silverer will be sent to any Native State in India to re-silver large mirrors on application.

RE-SILVERING LOOKING-GLASSES.

For prices and full particulars apply to

P. D. KANGA & Co.,
Glass Silverers & Decorators,
16, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DR. MALONEY,
SPECIALIST,
MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.
LOCATED FOR 3 MONTHS.
57, Esplanade Road.
CONSULTATION FREE.
HOURS—8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

Stephens Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

DISINFECT WITH "SANITAS" DISINFECTING POWDER

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

"SANITAS" POWDER is non-poisonous and fragrant, and generates (by slow evaporation) the active oxygenated and aromatic healthful vapours of Pine and Eucalyptus Forests.

1.—Place in saucers about the room.
2.—Keep about a table-spoonful in all chamber utensils.
3.—Keep a tin for use in every closet.
4.—Sprinkle it over all drains twice a week.
5.—Place about a table-spoonful in all spittoons.
6.—Sprinkle it freely about stables, kennels, cow sheds, pig sties, poultry houses, rabbit hutches, farm yards, market places, factories, urinals, ash bins, &c.
7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash or milk by admixture with water and apply it in that form.
8.—Use it for scrubbing the floors of hospitals and workhouses, and the decks of ships.

PRICE OF THIS TIN, 1/-

THE SANITAS CO., LTD.,
THREE COLT LANE,
BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

"'Sanitas' is a valuable disinfectant, having certain advantages over all others."—MEDICAL PRESS & CIRCULAR.
"'Sanitas' now enjoys general favour as a disinfectant."—LANCET.
"'Sanitas' has met with wide recognition and approval."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Pamphlet will be sent Free on application to the Office of this Paper, or to BATHGATE & CO., Chemists, CALCUTTA.

LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.